



Brazil's Mysterious Warships.—American Rule a Boon to Cuba.



LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST AND BEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Vol. CVII. No. 2761

New York, August 6, 1908

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THE CHARLES SCHWEINER PRESS.

"That Tired Feeling."

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"In God We Trust."

Thursday, August 6, 1908.

An Opinion That Helps Prosperity.

PROFANE and muck-raking journalist remarked, not long ago, that he could "concoct any kind of a damnable story about the Standard Oil Company or about John D. Rockefeller, and make the public swallow it, because one-half the newspapers of the country would copy it and vouch for its truth." This seems incredible, for malignancy and injustice could go no further. That spirit of fair play which prevails among all good citizens would seem to forbid the possibility of such cruel misjudgment. But the facts regarding the amazing \$29,000,000 fine in the Standard Oil case, as fully disclosed by the judges of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in their unanimous opinion, setting aside the heavy penalty, ordering a new trial, and administering a scathing rebuke to Judge Landis, who imposed the preposterous fine, show to what extent even a prosecuting officer can go in a determination to penalize, to punish, and to degrade an offender whose intent to offend has not been proven.

When Judge Landis refused to permit the Standard Oil Company to present the proofs that it had no intention to violate the law, and that, in fact, the law was not violated, and when he magnified, beyond all reason, the offenses charged, so as to enable him to impose a fine of \$29,000,000, or fifty times the value of the oil alleged to have been shipped at an illegal rate, we did not hesitate to say that the day would come when the sober judgment of the people "would look back upon this time of frenzied politics with amazement and indignation." We said this because we believe, and always shall believe, in fair play for every interest and every individual, great or small. All are entitled to their day in court. We agree with our esteemed contemporary, the New York *Herald*, in its comment on the Landis reversal, in which it says:

On the rehearing it is specifically provided that the defendant shall have its day in court and be heard on all points in defense. To deny that right by any quibble of law is un-American. The Standard Oil Company is entitled to simple justice, as is every corporation or individual; no more, no less.

Every shipper of freight in the United States is interested in the Standard Oil case. The charge against the company was not that it had accepted rebates from the Alton Railroad, but that in shipping oil from Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis, Ill., it had paid six cents per hundred pounds, while the legal rate was eighteen cents. The company offered to show that the six-cent rate was given to it as the legal rate, that it was the same rate it paid on two other roads, that the Alton carried linseed oil at eight cents and other commodities at even lower rates, and that the eighteen-cent rate was never applied, and was never intended to apply, to petroleum. Judge Landis, incredible as it may appear, ruled that it made no difference whether the oil company had intended to violate the law or not, and he then proceeded to penalize it to the extreme limit. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in its unanimous opinion overruling Judge Landis, says it cannot concur in his charge to the jury that a shipper of freight must run the risk of a fine of \$20,000 if he fails to verify the rate given him by a freight agent, as that formally and officially filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington. Rates are being constantly changed, and if Judge Landis were right shippers would be in daily peril of indictment and a fine of \$20,000 for an offense unwittingly committed.

The Circuit Court of Appeals, in its logical and conclusive opinion, referring to the action of Judge Landis, says, and every shipper will be interested in this conclusion:

Though it is true that large shippers like the plaintiff in error do not usually take the word of a carrier as to what the rate is, but examine for themselves the tariff sheet and have all knowledge that is necessary to an intelligent examination, from which it might easily follow . . . that professions of ignorance on the part of such shipper would stand on a different plane . . . from the ordinary shipper, it does not on that account follow that the ultimate question of intent . . . is not the same whether the shipper be a large one or a small one; for the law is the same for all shippers, and the duty devolving on the government is the same, viz.:—That before conviction there must be proof of all the facts upon which the shipper's offense is predicated. The error of the trial court in taking away from the plaintiff in error its right to submit to the jury the whole question of whether it had knowledge of the tariff sheet from which it is said to have accepted a concession, and therefore with intent to violate the law—whether the rate paid was not paid in the honest belief that it was the lawful rate—is an error that rises into one of solid substance.

We refer particularly to this phase of the case because it is of the utmost importance to shippers and business men generally. In deciding that Judge Landis erred in considering each car lot of oil as a separate offense instead of each shipment, the Court of Appeals says, "The measure adopted by the trial court was wholly arbitrary." It is in the third and final conclusion that the higher court administers its severest rebuke to Judge Landis. Referring to the extraordinary fine of \$29,000,000 imposed on the Standard Oil Company, of Indiana, which has a capital of only \$1,000,000, the court says:

Is a sentence such as this sound? Can a court without abuse of judicial discretion wipe out all the property of the defendant before the court and all the assets to which its creditors look in an effort to reach and punish a party that is not before the court—a party that is not even indicted? Can an American judge, without abuse of judicial discretion, condemn any one who has not had his day in court? That, to our mind, is strange doctrine in Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence. Can that rightfully be done here on no other basis than the judge's personal belief that the party marked by him for punishment deserves punishment? If so, it is because the man who happens to be the judge is above the law.

Now that one of the highest courts in the land, through three of its ablest judges, Grosscup, Seaman, and Baker, has recited, in the well-considered and formal language of a written opinion, the real facts regarding this celebrated case against the Standard Oil, it is to be hoped that we shall have no more false or careless statements regarding an unproved accusation. Judge Landis achieved a brief notoriety by his action in the case, but after he has long been forgotten the strong, convincing, and judicial opinion by the court which unanimously overruled him will be remembered with satisfaction.

At this time, when every nerve is being strained to bring back a renewal of our recent prosperity, the opinion in this famous case becomes a factor of the utmost importance. It brings reassurance to all our great industrial interests of a saving common sense and conservatism in our higher courts, and that independence, courage, and strength in our judges which guarantee justice to every citizen and to every vested interest. In this connection it is a pleasure to quote a sentence from this opinion of the Federal court, which bids fair to be historic, in which the three concurring judges give forcible expression to this timely admonition:

But the interstate commerce act, important as that law is, is not the only law under which we live. We live under a guarantee that reaches back to the beginning of our law, and is securely planted in every constitution of civilized government, that no one shall be punished until he has been heard, and above this fundamental guarantee there can be set no higher prerogative; for, let it once come to pass that, under the stress of enforcing equality, any power in the government may override the fundamental right of being judged only after having been duly tried—a right just as essential in the associated relation of the corporation as to men in the relationship of co-partners or to men individually—there will remain no commerce worth the name to safeguard. The beginning of commerce is constitutional government, and the foundation of constitutional government is the faith that every guarantee of our institutions, no matter what the provocation, will be sacredly observed.

One other significant disclosure made in the opinion of the Circuit Court is of particular interest. The most extravagant statements have been made to the effect that the Standard Oil Company has enriched itself by rebates obtained from railroads through a system of partiality and favoritism. It was shown in the Landis case that the total amount of the freight charges paid by the company on all the shipments involved was only \$40,000. Conceding that the eighteen-cent rate was legal and should have been paid instead of the six-cent rate, the freight charges at the highest figure would have been the moderate sum of \$120,000. Is it conceivable that a great corporation with \$500,000,000 of assets, with net earnings of from seventy to eighty million dollars per annum, and a business extending to every civilized country of the globe, a business built up by the most thoughtful methods and by the greatest skill and industry, would endanger its reputation, invite expensive litigation, and sacrifice its good name by seeking to obtain secretly and unlawfully a few thousand dollars in rebates from the railroads? The management of the Standard Oil Company, whatever may have been alleged against it, has never been charged with such stupidity as this.

The South in Republican Conventions.

THE INJUSTICE of basing the representation of the various States in Republican national conventions on population, instead of on the Republican votes which they cast in elections, was brought before the recent assemblage in Chicago, but that body re-

fused to apply the remedy. Under the existing plan each State, regardless of its politics, has twice as many delegates in Republican national conventions as it has votes in the electoral college. This means four delegates-at-large to represent the two senators, and two for each congressional district. Under this system Florida, which never gives its vote to a Republican candidate, has more of a voice in a Republican national convention than Vermont, which is always Republican. In the recent convention a plan was proposed which would have corrected this anomaly. It provided that each State should have four delegates-at-large, as now, and allotted one delegate for each 10,000 Republican votes cast by the State in the latest preceding presidential canvass. This plan would have cut the representation of the eleven ex-Confederate States from 340 delegates down to 100. As those States never give an electoral vote to a Republican candidate they would have no legitimate cause to complain at this reduction of their representation in a Republican national convention. They did complain, nevertheless, and the aid which they received from many delegates in the North and West, and especially from Ohio—which should be ashamed of itself—enabled them to defeat the proposition.

The injustice of allowing South Carolina one delegate in a Republican national convention for each 136 Republican votes cast in an election, while it requires 11,000 Republican votes for each delegate from New York, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois; 12,000 from Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Michigan, and 13,000 from Ohio, which is the allotment under the present system, is so obvious that it cannot be permitted to last much longer. The wrong of allowing anti-Republican States to have a practically decisive voice in nominating Republican candidates, which they will vote against in an election, is too flagrant to stand permanently. The country is now aroused to the danger to the Republican party which this condition involves. This system is not only anti-Republican, but it is also anti-American. As the vote to retain this system showed a very narrow margin in the recent assemblage (506 to 471), the convention of 1912 is likely to abolish this absurd allotment and place representation on a sensible and just basis.

The Plain Truth.

THERE are indications that at the next session of the New York Legislature a strong effort will be made to secure the repeal of the recently enacted anti-race-track-gambling statutes, which were so strenuously insisted on by Governor Hughes. Colonel Bartlett, president of the Personal Liberty League, recently organized in the metropolis to combat legislation restraining personal liberty, announces that his society will work for the repeal. The colonel, however, will not be satisfied with the mere wiping out of the new laws. He declares that he is in favor of amending the State constitution so as to permit betting on race-tracks. The latter step would certainly be more in accord with the fitness of things than would be the one first named. If the purpose of the colonel and his followers is to be carried out at all, it should be by means of a constitutional amendment. On this point many people who denounced the Percy-Gray law, not so much on moral grounds as on the ground that it conflicted with the constitution, might fall in line with the colonel. But the constitution as it is should always be enforced and not evaded. If the people of the State wish to have gambling at the race-tracks continue, the correct procedure is to so change the constitution as to sanction wagers on horse-races. Until the central code is thus amended, there should be on the statute books no law which trickily seeks to undo the constitutional provisions. It is to be hoped that this view of the matter will be taken by the next Legislature, and that the Percy-Gray law will never be resurrected.

SOMEBOODY should bottle up the loquacious and notoriety-seeking Dr. Wiley, at Washington. He doesn't belong to this optimistic administration. He is a born pessimist, and nothing eatable or drinkable comes under his scrutiny that he does not find fault with it. In an address at Washington, he declared that the honey naturally made by bees was often objectionable. In a recent speech before the American Biscuit Makers' Association, Wiley said that much of the bread sold to-day was unfit to eat, while the reputation of American bread for wholesomeness is world-wide. Isn't it about time that the pure food law was carried out to serve its intent and purposes, namely, to secure the purity and wholesomeness of food, and that an end was put to Wiley's absurd "rulings," which have nothing to do with the healthfulness of food, and are only calculated to worry and handicap producers and consumers? For instance, in the manufacture of self-raising buckwheat flour, it has been necessary to add wheat flour, for every housekeeper knows that buckwheat by itself will not rise. Dr. Wiley objects to this mixture of two wholesome flours unless it is labeled as a "compound," whatever that may mean. Such rulings have put the manufacturers of wholesome food products, great and small, to no end of expense, have interfered with their business, jeopardized their trade, and created a needless and altogether unnecessary alarm among the consuming public. Worse than all, these absurd rulings are bringing the pure food law—one of the best statutes that Congress has ever enacted—into derision and contempt. Secretary Wilson should rule Wiley out of business. The manufacturers of this country are having a hard enough time as matters stand without the bedeviling of notoriety-seeking officials.

People Talked About

HOTEL-KEEPING has become so much of an art in these days that to succeed in it a man must

have great natural fitness for it, and also much experience in its methods. To this class belongs Mr. Edward M. Tierney, president of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association, and one of the best-known and most capable boni-faces in the United States. Mr. Tierney began his career as clerk in a hotel, and in course of time became manager of a hostelry at Rockaway Beach, where he made a mark in his calling at once. Afterward he built a hotel at Binghamton, N. Y., later also leasing a hotel in Elmira, and conducting it for several years with success.

Subsequently Mr. Tierney made an extended tour of Europe and the Orient, and visited every important section of the United States, Canada, and Cuba. Everywhere he went he looked into the matter of hotel-keeping, learning much of use to him in his profession. He is now interested in five of the leading hotels in the Empire State and occupies official positions in three of them. Besides this, he is interested in other large business enterprises. He has been president of the New York State Hotel Men's Association and has held high place in other organizations of hotel men. He has displayed great energy as chairman of the legislative committee of the Hotel Men's Association of New York City, and has been one of the most efficient champions of the hotel men's interests.

THAT wealth has some disadvantages Miss Anna Morgan, daughter of the famous financier, J. Pierpont Morgan, is able to testify. Miss Morgan not long ago visited Berlin, Germany, with the intention of spending several quiet days in inspecting picture galleries and museums. But when the fact of her arrival was announced in the press, and it was stated that she would soon be the possessor of a fortune of over \$50,000,000, hosts of persons seeking money for various purposes besieged her. She was deluged with letters, telegrams, and subscription lists, and many people made personal calls upon her. So much of her time was taken up in this way, and so much annoyance was caused her, that she was actually driven out of the German capital.

QUEEN VICTORIA of Spain is doing much to introduce English ideas into that country. She strongly opposes bull fighting, the Spanish national sport, and owing to her influence, King Alfonso has prohibited women toreadors from participating in bull-ring performances. This may appear to Anglo-Saxons a slight innovation, but to Spaniards it seems rather revolutionary.

VOTING contests conducted by newspapers have for a long time held a high place in public favor.

One of the most remarkable and worthy of these was recently held by the New York *Morgen-Journal* to determine the twenty most popular German women in New York City, New Jersey, and Long Island, the prizes being trips to Europe covering a period of seven weeks. The voting was in progress for about three months, and more than 30,000,000 votes in all were cast for the different candidates. The winner of the first prize was Mrs. Anna Hamann, of Brooklyn, who secured over 1,500,000 votes. Her competitors received from 438,000 up to 1,321,000 each.

MRS. ANNA HAMANN, Who was voted to be the most popular German woman in greater New York and vicinity.

The contest was spirited, attracting a great deal of attention among the German-speaking population, and in the circles where the candidates were well known excitement at times ran high. Although in some instances the running was very close, Mrs. Hamann distanced her nearest rival by a very large majority. She is a comely and intelligent woman who has hosts of friends in New York's largest borough. Naturally she was very much delighted with her success and began at once preparations for the trip across the sea. As the result of this contest, the philanthropic paper mentioned provided much innocent pleasure to a large party of people, some of whom might not otherwise have been able to take the trip. The press is often forward in good works.



EDWARD M. TIERNEY, A noted hotel-keeper and president of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association. Scherer.

THE REPUBLICAN presidential nominee probably took as much solid satisfaction in the recent success of his only daughter, as a student, as he did in securing the nomination at Chicago. Miss Helen Taft was awarded a scholarship at Bryn Mawr College, having won first honors among the candidates examined for admission to the institution. Miss Elizabeth Harlan, granddaughter of Supreme Court Justice Harlan, came next to Miss Taft, and also secured one of the four scholarships which the college bestows every year.

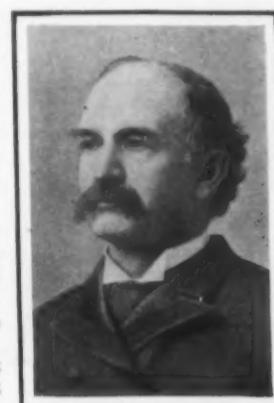
A NOTABLE instance of the potency of "the call of the wild" is furnished in the case of Professor Ross G. Marvin, of Cornell University, who in 1905 accompanied Commander Peary on the latter's expedition of that year in search of the north pole. The professor, then newly graduated from Cornell, acted as the scientist of the expedition. After his return from the far north he devoted himself to teaching, soon becoming an instructor of mathematics and astronomy at the Ithaca institution. He intended to continue his work there without interruption, and he refused an invitation to join the Peary expedition of 1908, which lately started for Greenland. But, incautiously, he went to New York to bid the explorers goodbye, and there the lure of the north fell upon him with such force that he suddenly changed his plans, secured a leave of absence from his professorial duties, and sailed on the *Roosevelt* for the arctic. Professor Marvin received a nautical training on the schoolship *St. Mary's*, of New York, so that he is entirely at home on board a vessel. He is a native and was long a resident of Elmira, N. Y., is a lineal descendant of distinguished officers of the American Revolution, is a great scholar, a man of daring and endurance is fond of adventure, and is a very valuable accession to the pole-seeking party. In Peary's volume describing his search for the pole Professor Marvin is spoken of in terms of highest commendation for the services he rendered amid the trying circumstances of life in Arctics.

AMONG the most brilliant of the American athletes who took part in the Olympic games of

1908 at London, England, was Melvin W. Sheppard, who won the 1,500-metre and 800-metre races in fine style and in good time. Nevertheless, had Sheppard been governed by the opinion of a committee of surgeons in New York he would never have dared to exert himself so severely as he had to in order to achieve his victories. Last May he sought a position on the police force of the metropolis, but on medical examination he was rejected as being physically unfit for a place among the "finest." The doctors declared that he had hardening of the arteries and inflammation of the membrane about the heart. Not satisfied with their decision, he made another application for admission to the force. Then the civil-service commission's surgeons examined him and found that he had a slightly enlarged heart, but that this did not disqualify him, and he was placed on the waiting list for appointment. The police department surgeons when questioned explained that most athletes have weak hearts and that the police force of New York needs men as nearly perfect physically as can be got.

MELVIN W. SHEPPARD, Who won two races at the Olympic games, although found physically unfit for the New York police force. —*Pictorial News Co.*

ONE of the best-known of the leading Democrats of the interior of New York State is Dr. Robert P. Bush, of Horseheads, N. Y., who for eight terms represented Chemung County in the assembly at Albany, and who was for two terms the speaker of that body. During his political career the doctor was a staunch supporter of Governor D. B. Hill. He retired from active politics in 1894 to resume the successful practice of medicine, but this did not retire him from public notice, for he is one of the most popular men in his part of the country. He is a Civil War veteran and has for years been active in National Guard affairs. He was made a captain and later major of the 110th Battalion N. G. S. N. Y., and major on General Beers' brigade staff. He is recognized widely as the friend of the national guardsman and of the old soldier. Recently he was elected junior vice-commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of New York State. From this position it is predicted that he will yet rise to become the head of the organization. During the famous Brockway investigation of many years ago Dr. Bush was appointed temporary superintendent of the Elmira Reformatory, proving a most capable administrator.



DR. ROBERT P. BUSH, Of Chemung County, eight times elected to the New York Legislature and twice speaker of the assembly. —*Sterry.*

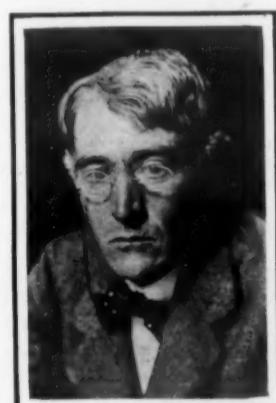


PROFESSOR ROSS G. MARVIN
(In Esquimaux costume), lured by love of arctic adventure to rejoin Peary.

NO AERONAUT in the world is better known than Count Ferdinand Zeppelin, of Germany, who at the age of seventy has made some sensational experiments with his airships. Additional interest is given to the count's career in American eyes by the fact that he served in the Union army as a cavalry officer during our Civil War. He was an intimate friend of Carl Schurz. After the conflict between the North and the South was over, he returned to Germany and participated in the Austro-Prussian War, and also in Germany's war with France in 1870. In time the count was promoted to the rank of general in the German army, but resigned to become the plenipotentiary of his native country, Württemberg, at Berlin, and his country's representative in the Federal Council. It was not until 1891 that he began seriously to interest himself in aerial navigation, in his efforts to promote which he sacrificed his entire fortune.

ALTHOUGH New York has the loftiest buildings in the world, and although these usually impress foreign visitors very greatly, Prince Sidkyong Tulku, heir apparent of the Maharajah of Sikkim, a Tibetan principality, did not find the skyscrapers of the metropolis so very altitudinous. When the tallest building in the city was pointed out to him, he said, "Your building isn't really high. In my country there is a mountain 29,000 feet high." This was a case in which a comparison was not odious to the one who made it.

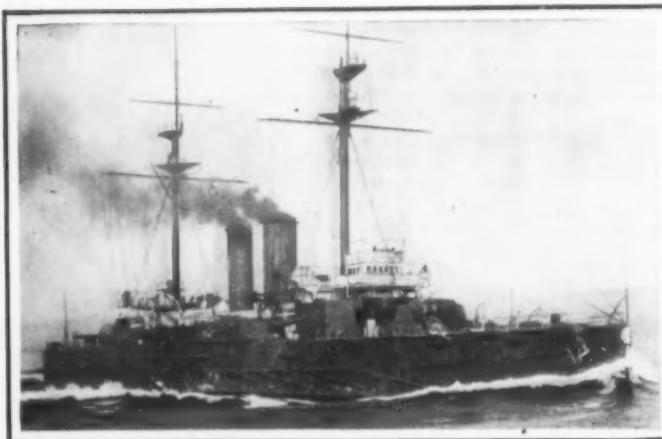
PROBABLY no case in court ever attracted more attention in this country than did that of the government against the Standard Oil Company, of Indiana, accused of paying illegally a secret low rate to the Chicago and Alton Railroad for carrying oil from Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis, Ill. The published rate, the one filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, was alleged to be eighteen cents per hundred pounds, whereas the Standard was required to pay only six cents. Judge K. M. Landis's rulings, excluded what the defense claimed was essential testimony on this point, and the jury before which the case was tried found the company guilty. Judge Landis thereupon imposed the enormous and preposterous fine of \$29,000,000 on the company, whose entire capital stock was only \$1,000,000, while the value of the oil in question was only some forty thousand dollars. An appeal was taken from this remarkable judgment, and lately the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Seventh Circuit, Judges Grosscup, Seaman, and Baker all concurring, reversed the decision of the lower court and remanded the case for another trial. The opinion of the Appeals Court was not only convincing in its exposition of the law, but it also scathingly rebuked Judge Landis for his conduct of the trial. It made him appear as a jurist of inadequate legal knowledge and very competent for the high and delicate duties of a judicial position.



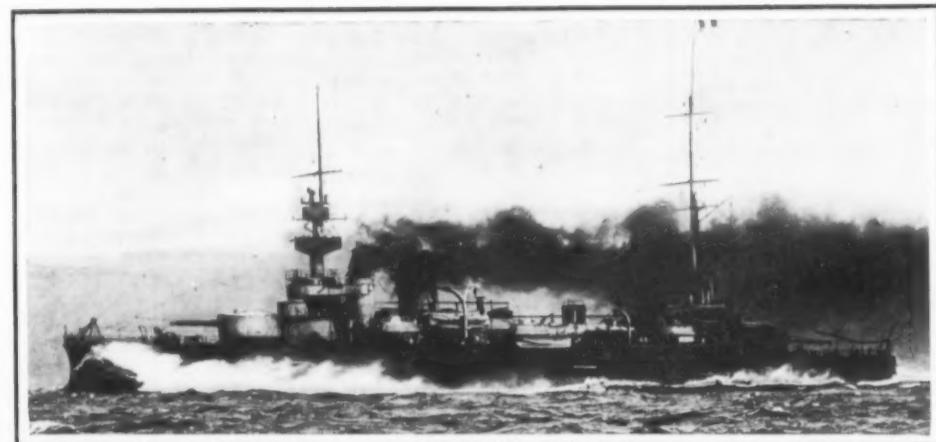
JUDGE KENESAW M. LANDIS, Who was censured by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for holding himself above the law.

Those Mysterious Brazilian Battleships

By Sidney Graves Koon



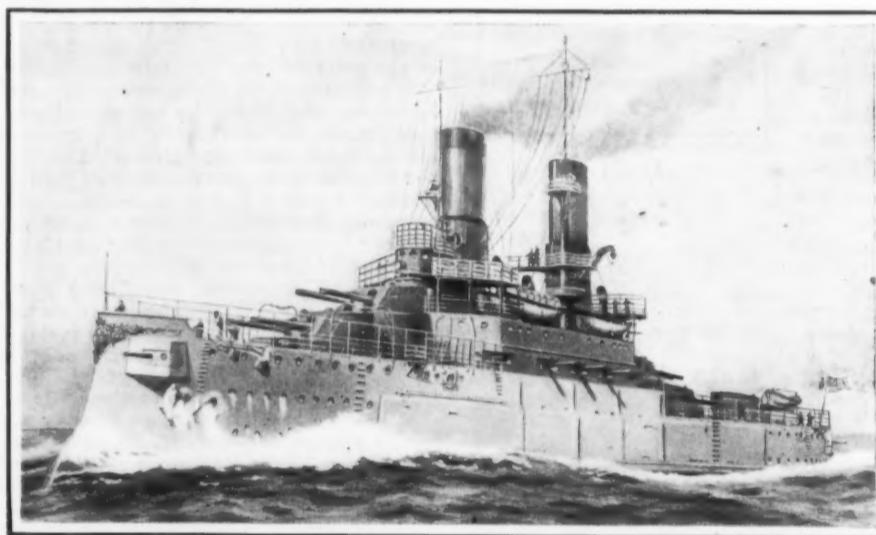
FIRST-CLASS 16,000-TON JAPANESE BATTLESHIP "KATORI" STEAMING AT TWENTY KNOTS.



SUPERB 14,900-TON FRENCH BATTLESHIP "REPUBLIQUE" GOING AT FULL SPEED.

MORE than a year ago orders were placed with British shipyards for twenty-seven warships, ranging from (three) battleships of the first class to cruisers, destroyers, and submarines. It has recently been reported, and there seems to be some basis of fact in the rumor, that these ships are being built for Japan, and that Brazil is acting simply as a sort of go-between—as a screen, so to speak, behind which Japan can build the most powerful sort of ships, and then suddenly emerge as their proud possessor—all this being part of a deep-laid scheme to obtain both military and commercial control of the Pacific. Whether

of 26,000 horse-power are to drive twin screws and provide a speed of twenty-one knots. The main battery appears to consist of twelve twelve-inch guns mounted in six turrets. Four of these turrets are on the centre line, two forward and two aft, while the two others are amidships, one on either side. Of the turrets on the axial line, the one of each pair nearest the centre is raised above its mate, and its guns may be trained over the outer turret. This gives a broadside fire from ten of these guns, and a direct end-on fire from eight—two more in each case than with the *Dreadnought*. A powerful secondary bat-



THE GREATEST AMERICAN WAR VESSEL—THE 20,000-TON BATTLESHIP "DELAWARE" NOW BEING BUILT AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA., AS SHE WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.

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the rumor is, in fact, well founded or not, much interest of necessity attaches to the ships themselves, to their relations to other ships now built and building, and to the disturbance which their advent into the Japanese navy would make in the "balance of power."

The three battleships (*Sao Paolo*, *Rio de Janeiro*, and *Minas Geraes*) are being constructed with much effort at secrecy, entirely aside from the question of their ultimate ownership. Many items of information about them have, however, leaked out; but not all of it is reliable, for there is much discrepancy involved. From best advices, they seem to be 530 feet in length over all, with a beam of eighty-three feet six inches and a draft of twenty-five feet. The displacement is 19,250 tons, and reciprocating engines

try of twenty-two 4.7-inch guns is provided. The water-line armor belt has a maximum thickness of nine inches, diminished to six inches at the bow and four inches at the stern. From the bow to the after barbette, this belt is carried up to a height of some ten feet above the water-line, with lighter armor above. The turrets and barbettes have armor of a maximum thickness of nine inches, and there is a steel deck 2.2 inches thick.

Considering only those guns which may be trained on one broadside, we have ten twelve-inch and eleven 4.7 inch, giving the tremendous broadside of 8,940 pounds at one discharge. To show how this compares with similar figures for other prominent ships belonging to the leading navies of the world, a table is given as follows:

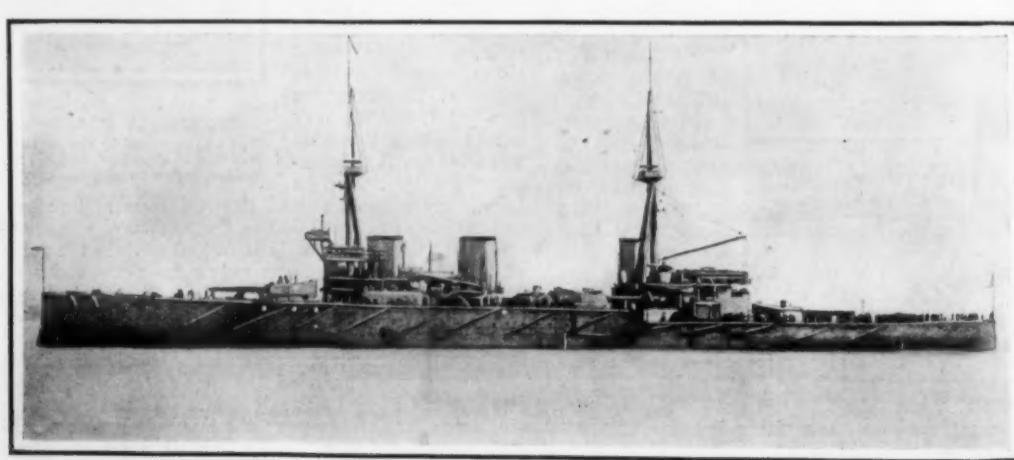
Navy.	Ship.	Broadside Guns.	Weight of Broadside.
United States	<i>Georgia</i>	IV 12 in., VI 8 in., VI 6 in.	5,670 lbs.
" "	<i>Connecticut</i>	IV 12 in., IV 8 in., VI 7 in.	5,510 "
" "	<i>xMichigan</i>	VIII 12 in.	6,960 "
" "	<i>xDelaware</i>	X 12 in., VII 5 in.	9,120 "
Great Britain	<i>Agamemnon</i>	IV 12 in., V 9.2 in.	5,300 "
" "	<i>King Edward</i>	IV 12 in., II 9.2 in., V 6 in.	4,660 "
" "	<i>Dreadnought</i>	VIII 12 in.	6,800 "
" "	<i>Indomitable</i>	VIII 12 in., XII 4 in.	7,172 "
" "	<i>xSt. Vincent</i>	VIII 12 in., XIII 4 in.	7,203 "
France	<i>Justice</i>	IV 12 in., VII 7.6 in.	4,219 "
" "	<i>xDanton</i>	IV 12 in., VI 9.4 in.	6,790 "
Germany	<i>Deutschland</i>	IV 11 in., VII 6.6 in.	3,304 "
" "	<i>xNassau</i>	XII 11 in., VI 6.6 in.	9,912 "
Japan	<i>Katori</i>	IV 12 in., II 10 in., VI 6 in.	5,000 "
" "	<i>xSatsuma</i>	IV 12 in., VI 10 in., VI 6 in.	7,000 "
Italy	<i>Roma</i>	II 12 in., VI 8 in.	3,200 "
" "	<i>xMirabello</i>	VIII 12 in., VI 4.7 in.	7,064 "
Russia	<i>xEmperor Paul</i>	IV 12 in., VI 8 in., X 4.7 in.	4,484 "
Austria	<i>xRadetsky</i>	IV 12 in., IV 9.4 in., X 4 in.	6,174 "

It will be noted that for the sake of simplicity guns smaller than four inch are ignored. It will further be noted that with the sole exceptions of the American *Delaware* class and the German *Nassau* class, the three Brazilian (?) ships have the most powerful broadsides of any ships built or building. (Ships under construction are marked with an x.) It will also be noted that the ships listed above include the latest and most powerful in the several navies of which information is to be had.

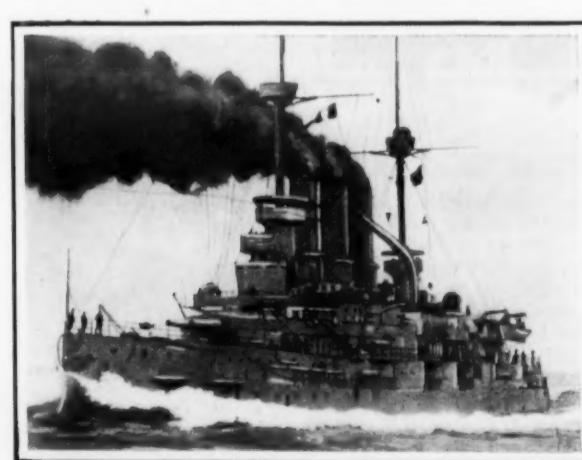
Now as to the disturbance of the balance of power in the Pacific. The only naval forces of any account in that ocean are American and Japanese. No other Power has interests there demanding naval support. The question thus narrows itself down to the relation between the American and Japanese forces in those waters. Leaving out the smaller ships, and confining ourselves to battleships only (we are superior to Japan in armored and other cruisers, and they are ahead of us in torpedo craft), we find the present Japanese force to contain eighteen battleships, of which three are still under construction. Ex-Russian ships are marked (R). Thus:

No.	Ships.	Broadside Guns.	Weight of Broadside: each. total.	Fighting Value: each. total.
1	<i>Tango</i> (R)	IV 12 in., VI 6 in.	4,000 4,000	37.4 37.4
1	<i>Fuji Yama</i>	IV 12 in., V 6 in.	3,900 3,900	56.3 56.3
3	<i>Asahi</i>	IV 12 in., VI 6 in.	4,100 12,300	57.4 172.2
2	<i>Sagami</i> (R)	IV 12 in., IV 6 in.	3,800 7,600	49.8 99.6
1	<i>Hizen</i> (R)	IV 12 in., VI 6 in.	4,000 4,000	50. 50.
1	<i>Iwami</i> (R)	IV 12 in., III 8 in.	4,150 4,150	61.9 61.9
2	<i>Katori</i>	IV 12 in., II 10 in., VI 6 in.	5,000 10,000	73.3 146.6
		VI 6 in.		
2	<i>Tsukuba</i>	IV 12 in., VI 6 in., VI 4.7 in.	4,270 8,540	67.8 135.6
2	<i>Kurama</i>	IV 12 in., IV 8 in., VII 4.7 in.	4,715 9,430	68.8 137.6
3	<i>Satsuma</i>	IV 12 in., VI 10 in., VI 6 in.	7,000 21,000	87.1 261.3
18	Totals		84,920	1,158.5
3	<i>Minas Geraes</i>	X 12 in., XI 4.7 in.	8,940 26,820	96.4 289.2
21	Grand Totals		111,740	1,447.7

(Continued on page 128.)



THE "INDOMITABLE," OF THE BRITISH NAVY, THE FASTEST AND MOST POWERFUL CRUISER AFLOAT.



THE 13,000-TON GERMAN BATTLESHIP "DEUTSCHLAND" UNDER FULL STEAM.

News Photo Prize Contest—Colorado Wins the \$10 Prize



WILLIAM H. TAFT ACCEPTING THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY—CROWD LISTENING TO THE NOMINEE'S SPEECH TO THE NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE IN FRONT OF CHARLES P. TAFT'S RESIDENCE IN CINCINNATI—BUSY FACTORIES AT RIGHT AND LEFT EVIDENCE THE RETURN OF PROSPERITY.—*J. S. Banford, Ohio.*



PRACTICAL PROHIBITION IN OKLAHOMA—OFFICERS POURING CONTRABAND LIQUORS INTO THE SEWER AT GUTHRIE.—*F. S. Barde, Oklahoma.*



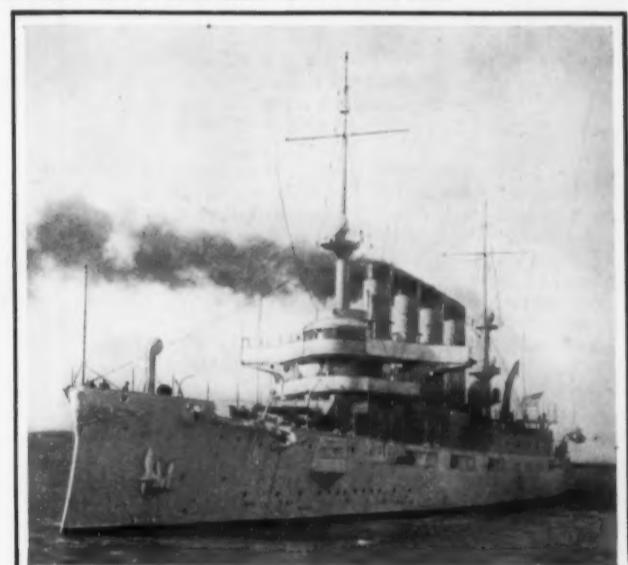
TROOPS SUPPRESS VIOLENCE IN AN ALABAMA STRIKE—MILITIA AND DEPUTIES HURRYING IN A BOX CAR TO THE SCENE OF A RIOT AT THE BIRMINGHAM COAL MINES.—*John Hall, Jr., Alabama.*



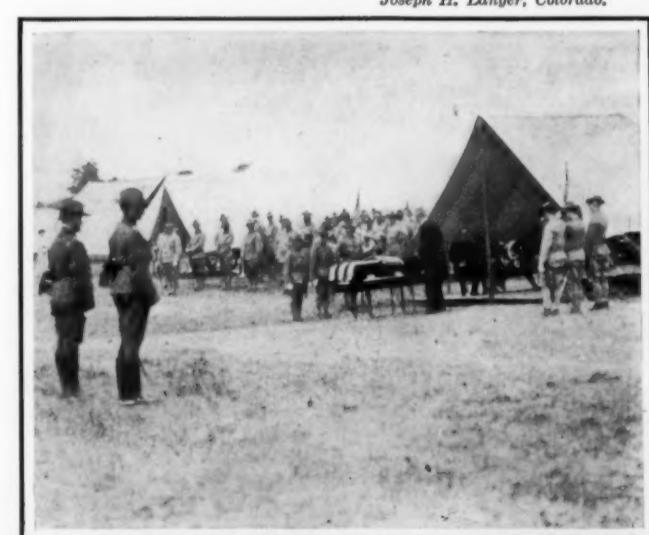
STRANGE RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN THE ORIENT—TRAIN WRECKED ON A LINE IN SIAM BY RUNNING INTO A LARGE WILD ELEPHANT—THE ELEPHANT AND TWO MEN WERE KILLED, AND SEVERAL OTHER PERSONS WERE HURT.—*C. B. Perkins, Siam.*



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) THE LOFTY STAND TAKEN BY REPUBLICAN LEADERS—CHAIRMAN FRANK H. HITCHCOCK, OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE (AT LEFT, BEHIND SEATED YOUNG MAN), AND WESTERN REPUBLICAN LEADERS WAVING TAFT AND SHERMAN PENNANTS AND CHEERING ON THE SUMMIT OF PIKE'S PEAK, COLO.—*Joseph H. Langer, Colorado.*



A NEW ACCESSION TO THE AMERICAN NAVY—ARMORED CRUISER "MONTANA," 14,500 TONS, COST \$4,400,000, JUST PUT INTO COMMISSION.—*Boston Photo News Co., Massachusetts.*



A MILITARY CAMP STRUCK BY LIGHTNING—FUNERAL OF LIEUTENANT MORLEY, ONE OF SEVERAL MILITIAMEN KILLED BY A THUNDERBOLT AT CAMP HAYES, GETTYSBURG, PA.—*E. H. Fort, Pennsylvania.*



RESCUED FROM SLAVERY IN CENTRAL AMERICA—GILBERT ISLANDERS, KIDNAPED EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO FROM THE SOUTH SEAS, AND SOLD INTO BONDAGE IN GUATEMALA—THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT LATELY SET THEM FREE.—*C. L. Campbell, California.*

America's Curious Sponge Industry

By Harriet Quimby

THERE are but four centres of the sponge supply and distribution known to the commercial world, and of these the most important is Key West, Fla., a little coral island seventy miles from the mainland and the most southerly point of the United States. Since the opening of the new "over-the-ocean-railroad" last year, which from Miami, Fla., connects directly with steamers going to Cuba, Key West is no longer the stop-over place of travelers, but there are many who prefer to break the journey in order to spend a day in the quaint little port, where the inhabitants are half Spanish and half "conch," the latter hailing from the British Indies. Key West possesses a character and a charm that well repay the stranger for a visit.

Cigar-making and sponging are the industries of the island, and the two furnish employment the year around for the inhabitants who care to follow them. To those who do not, there is a choice of turtle catching and of fishing. Although the sponge is a common article of domestic use, there are comparatively few who know anything of its growth or of where or how it is procured. There are also few who know that the sponge industry in this country leads the world in the volume of its business, the equipment of its vessels, and the intelligence displayed in conducting the work. There is a constant demand for all of the finer grades of sponge. The variety known as toilet sponge is used in potteries all over the world for imparting that smoothness of finish to delicate ware that cannot be attained in any other way. Sponges are also used as insulators in electrical machines, and in many branches of manufacture they are valued. The latest government report of the sponge industry, made six years ago, shows that 346,889 pounds of the marine growth were pulled and prepared for the market, and that the sale netted to the spongers \$364,422, an average of more than one dollar a pound.

Sponging in Key West, and also in Nassau, which is an important sponging center of the British Indies, is conducted on shares. The majority of the sponging vessels' proprietors are New York men. The proprietor equips the vessels and pays all expenses of the expedition, and his share of the catch is one-half or one-third, the remaining portion being shared equally between the men. If the weather is favorable and the men energetic and skillful, the cruise of from five to eight weeks may net from fifty to sixty dollars each for the men. Sponging is an arduous occupation, and "hookers" who follow the work the year around are short-lived. It develops enormous strength in the arms and shoulders. In Key West some of the men and boys appear top heavy and to tower above themselves, so pronounced is their shoulder development.

The favorite sponging grounds of the Key West fishermen are those in the vicinity of St. Mark's, between Cedar Keys and Appalachicola. In this locality the variety known as the sheep's-wool or bath sponge is found. The ancolite or grass sponge is more abundant in the waters near Tampa Bay, and sponge of different varieties grows in quantity along the reefs and in the waters warmed by the Gulf Stream. That travelers may glean an idea of how the work of pulling the sponge from the sea-bed is carried on, a boatman from the Key will, for a consideration, row out over some of the smaller beds of the loggerhead sponge, a variety considered useless.

A fleet of four or five hundred schooners, of from fifty-ton carrying capacity down, is seen at times

riding at anchor in the harbor at Key West. The larger vessels carry crews of fourteen or more men and a cook, and their voyages last from a month to eight weeks. For every two men on board, a small boat is furnished for use when the sponge grounds are reached. Occasionally a small boat is provided with a glass bottom through which the sea-bed is visible, and the sponger discerns the variety of sponge and is

boat. With unerring skill the hook is thrust to the bottom, is slipped under the sponge, and in a moment a black, slimy mass of dripping sea growth is deposited on the deck. When the small boats have all they can carry, they row to the mother vessel and deposit their catch on the large deck in the hot sun, where the sponge soon begins to emit a far-reaching redolence that it is better not to describe.

After three or four days on deck in the sun, the sponge is taken to the crawls—pens made with long sticks placed in the sand and forming a washing machine for the sponge. A week in the crawl, and the sponge is taken out and beaten with a stick to remove any of the animal substance that may remain. When thoroughly clean, the sponges are strung on a rope yarn and laid on the sand to bleach. Sometimes a chemical bleach is used, which renders them whiter than the sun bleach. During its process of cleaning and drying, the sponge is reduced to one-tenth of its original weight. When the sponges are taken from the bottom certain fragments are left, which quickly grow and the old beds may be profitably visited every two years. In Nassau a few years ago a firm introduced the dredge for sponge gathering, but this was so disastrous that it was prohibited by law.

The sponge exchange of Key West is a busy place, although the sales are conducted on the plan of silent bids. The sponges are placed in piles on the floor of the auction room, and the dealers walk by, each inspecting and writing his bid on a piece of paper, affixing his name, sealing the paper, and pinning it on the pile. The next bidder does the same, going the length of the exchange and bidding on the various lots. The work of the auctioneer is very simple, merely that of opening and comparing the various bids, the lot going naturally to the highest bidder. So keen is the judgment of the dealers that often half a dozen bids vary only a few cents.

The clipping yards are a picturesque part of the sponge industry. When the schooners with their cargo arrive in port, the bleached and dried sponge is taken directly to the yards, where from fifty to one hundred women, girls, and small boys find employment in clipping the sponge into salable sizes and desirable shapes. The roots and clinging pieces of coral are trimmed off so skillfully that the work of the scissars can scarcely be detected. In both Key West and Nassau sponges are an almost indispensable article of household use in the native homes. Their service ranges from the kitchen, where they are used to wash and to dry the dishes, to the bedroom, where they are sometimes made into rough mattresses. The loggerhead variety, which sometimes attains the size of a barrel, is dried and used as seats. Formerly the clippings from the sponge yards were considered useless, and were either thrown into the harbor or were given to anybody who cared to take them away; but within the last few years this has changed and the clippings find as ready sale as do the sponges. They are used in tipping the corks of bottles containing shoe blacking, and sponge clippings are also used in large quantities by manufacturers of felt roofing.

Finest of the Pictorial Weeklies.

From the Chicago News.

THE Republican Convention Number of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* was a very fine one. The cover design was unusually artistic. This magazine still continues the finest of the pictorial ten-cent weeklies.

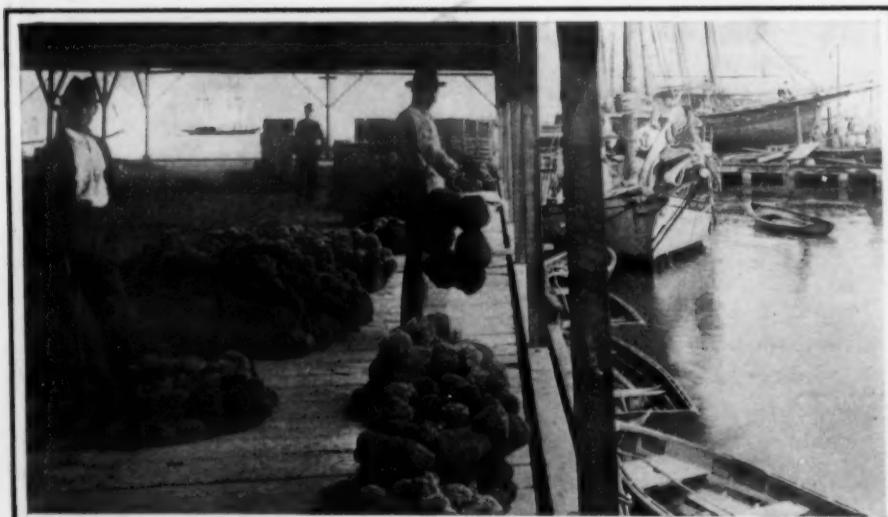


SPONGE PENS IN THE HARBOR OF KEY WEST, THE LEADING SPONGE CENTRE OF THE WORLD.—*Hunt.*



NATIVE SPONGERS FROM KEY WEST AND NASSAU PREPARING TO LEAVE ON A CRUISE.—*Detroit Publishing Company.*

and the hooker reaches for his hook, which is made of iron and is equipped with three curved prongs. Without relinquishing his hold on the water glass, he will lower this hook, which is on a rod sometimes forty or fifty feet long and which requires the dexterity of long practice to manipulate without overturning the



THE SPONGE EXCHANGE AT KEY WEST, FLA., WHERE MILLIONS OF SPONGES ANNUALLY CHANGE HANDS.—*Detroit Publishing Company.*



A FLEET OF SPONGE-GETTING SHIPS BRINGING ITS PRODUCT TO THE WHARF AT KEY WEST.—*Hunt.*

Behind the Scenes at a Leading Circus



AN ASSEMBLAGE OF POPULAR FUN-MAKERS.



WARMING UP THE TRAINED PIGS BEFORE THE PERFORMANCE.



A BUSY CORNER OF THE WOMEN'S DRESSING TENT.



GIVING THE PONIES OF THE SHOW A BATH.



THE LONG AND THE SHORT AND THE ROUND OF IT.



A CLOWN DOG GETTING A LITTLE PRACTICE.



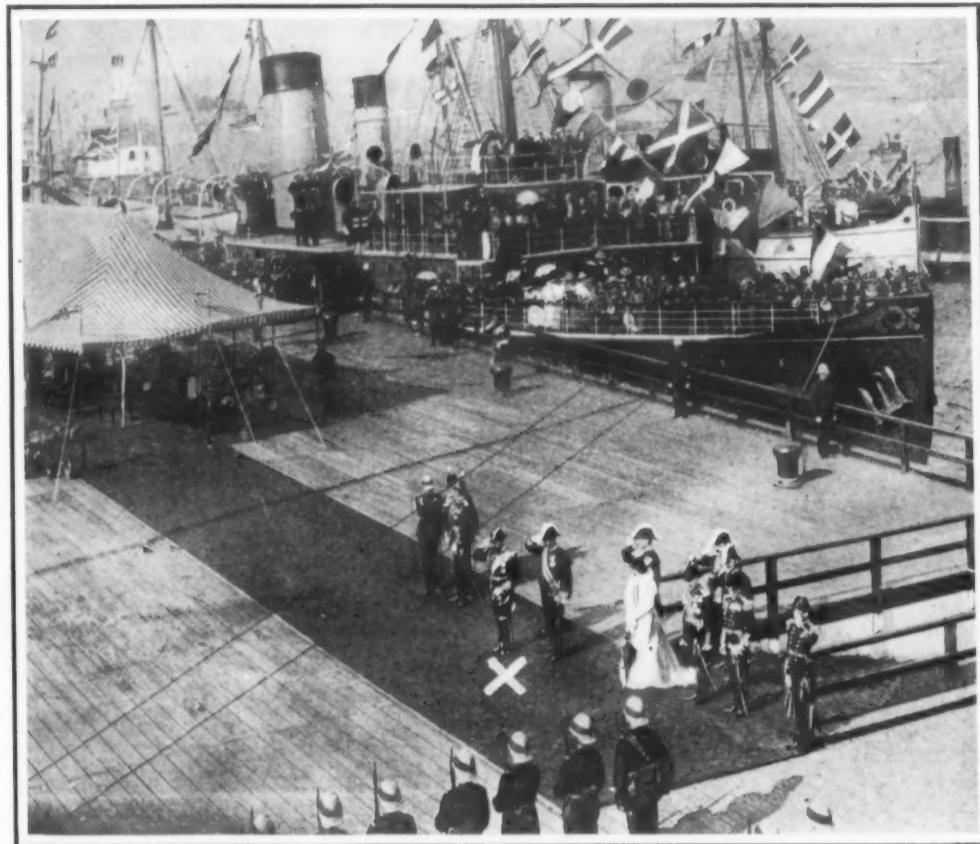
BLOWING UP THE "FAT MAN" TO HIS RING DIMENSIONS.

Photographs by Bertha H. Smith

Quebec's Splendid Tercentenary Celebration



THE HISTORIC PAGEANT—CAVALCADE OF COURTIERS ATTENDING KING FRANCIS I. AT THE GARDENS OF FONTAINEBLEAU.
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PRINCE OF WALES (X), A PROMINENT FIGURE IN THE CEREMONIES, LANDING AT KING'S HEAD FROM THE CRUISER "INDOMITABLE."

Those Mysterious Brazilian Battleships.

(Continued from page 124.)

In the Pacific at the present time is a magnificent fleet of sixteen American battleships under Rear-Admiral Sperry. Putting this fleet through the same analysis as the above we have:

No.	Ships.	Broadside Guns.	Weight of Broadside: each. total.	Fighting Value: each. total.
2	Kentucky	IV 13 in., IV 8 in., VII 5 in.	5,960 11,960	58.9 117.8
2	Illinois	IV 13 in., VII 6 in.	5,255 10,510	55.8 111.6
2	Ohio	IV 12 in., VIII 6 in.	4,329 8,640	67. 134.
5	Georgia	IV 12 in., VI 8 in., VI 6 in.	5,670 28,350	75.9 379.5
5	Connecticut	IV 12 in., IV 8 in., VI 7 in.	5,510 27,550	76.9 384.5
16	Totals		87,010	1,127.4

This force, it is seen, is practically the equivalent of the Japanese fleet as it stands to-day—indeed, if we omit from the totals the three Japanese ships not yet finished, thus reducing to fifteen ships, 66,205 pounds broadside and a fighting value (arbitrary formula) of 915.5, the American fleet is shown to be distinctly superior to its rival.

The remainder of the American forces may be likewise tabulated:

No.	Ships.	Broadside Guns.	Weight of Broadside: each. total.	Fighting Value: each. total.
3	Oregon	IV 13 in., IV 8 in., II 6 in.	5,770 17,310	42.7 128.1
1	Iowa	IV 12 in., IV 8 in., III 4 in.	4,620 4,620	54.5 54.5
1	Alabama	IV 13 in., VII 6 in.	5,255 5,255	55.8 55.8
1	Maine	IV 12 in., VIII 6 in.	4,320 4,320	67. 67.
1	New Hampshire	IV 12 in., IV 8 in., VI 7 in.	5,510 5,510	76.9 76.9
2	Idaho	IV 12 in., IV 8 in., IV 7 in.	5,180 10,360	67.2 134.4
2	Michigan	VIII 12 in.	6,960 13,920	82.3 164.6
2	Delaware	X 12 in., VII 5 in.	9,120 18,240	100. 200.
13	Totals		79,535	881.3

The four last ships are still under construction. Omitting these, our "reserve" force includes nine ships, 47,375 pounds broadside and 516.7 fighting units. Adding this force to our Pacific fleet, we have a total of twenty-five ships, 134,385 pounds broadside, 1,644.1 fighting units, while Japan has only fifteen ships, 66,205 pounds broadside, 915.5 fighting units.

But we have under construction only four ships, aggregating 32,160 pounds broadside and 364.6 fighting units, an addition to our present force of but twenty-four per cent. in broadside and twenty-two per cent. in fighting units. As compared with this Japan has building three ships of 18,715 pounds and 243 units, with a possible addition of three more ships, 26,820 pounds and 289.2 units. This total represents an addition to the present fleet of seventy per cent. in broadside and fifty-eight per cent. in fighting value. At this rate we will soon be left in the rear.

Japan's foreign policy, and particularly her relations with the United States, render a huge navy indispensable to her. In view of the certainty of a vigorous struggle in the near future (commercial, surely—warlike, possibly), the only thing for the United States to do in the premises is to become equally prepared for whatever may eventuate. The



EARL GREY, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA (HAT IN HAND ON PLATFORM), PROPOSING THREE CHEERS FOR VICE-PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS (X)—THE LATTER HAD JUST DELIVERED THE BEST SPEECH OF THE CELEBRATION.
Copyright, 1908, by Underwood & Underwood.

sale of these particular ships by our lifelong friends to our lusty rival and possible future enemy can but be regarded as an act of great unfriendliness. We could invoke no provision of international law to hinder the sale, and no protest of an outsider, so to speak, would be allowed to spoil a long-headed business deal, with big profits at stake.

Japan's naval plans are involved in a certain amount of secrecy. It is believed that there are to be laid down this summer two new battleships, of 20,800 tons and twenty knots, and each carrying twelve twelve-inch, ten six-inch, and twelve 4.7-inch guns—most powerful ships in any event, and fully abreast of modern requirements. In addition, provision is being made to build two so-called armored cruisers (really, fast battleships), of 18,650 tons and twenty-five knots, and each carrying ten twelve-inch, ten six-inch, and ten 4.7-inch guns. Besides all this, plans are afoot looking to the immediate re-arming of a number of the older battleships, including some of those captured from Russia, by the substitution in each case of four ten-inch guns for ten or twelve six-inch guns. The addition to the broadside fire of each such ship would be four or five hundred pounds, and the effectiveness of the battery at the long ranges now deemed "battle ranges" would be enormously enhanced. As against all this, we are to lay down two battleships of the *Delaware* type—20,000 tons, twenty-one knots, and each carrying ten twelve-inch and fourteen five-inch guns.

In one of the startling speeches of the year, President Roosevelt, on July 22d, made a veiled allusion to possible trouble with Japan, and uttered a strong plea for a navy of such power as to make our foreign policy absolutely secure against possible aggression from the Orient. The President is not the only one to appreciate the danger of the situation. That we have not a larger addition to look forward to this year is due to a few obstructionists in Congress and to an idea that it would not be "good politics" to increase the navy as much as was demanded by the President, the Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Dewey, and all those whose opinion on the question has weight.

Fortunately, the last Congress authorized the construction of two more ships of the *Delaware* class. Some of the leaders promised to favor the yearly addition of two such vessels (and many people have been brought to believe, without foundation, that this promise has guaranteed us a continuous naval policy). If this promise is kept, we will have a gradually increasing force, which ought to be able to take care of the situation for some time to come; but it must be remembered that Japan also is building, and at present is building faster than we are. She is gaining on us, and it may be necessary in the near future to increase the number of new battleships to be laid down each year, in order to keep abreast—not to say ahead—of Japan. And keep ahead of her we must—or surrender the control of the Pacific, with its vast markets and its immense future commerce.

Amateur Photo Prize Contest

NEW YORK WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, NEW JERSEY THE SECOND, AND CONNECTICUT THE THIRD



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) A GREAT HOLIDAY FOR THE CHILDREN—GIRLS FROM A NEW YORK ORPHAN ASYLUM OUT FOR A RIDE IN AUTOMOBILES FURNISHED BY THE BENEVOLENT.—*William Winslow, Connecticut.*



A DELIGHTFUL DAY FOR THE YOUNG FISHERMEN.
R. R. Sallops, Canada.



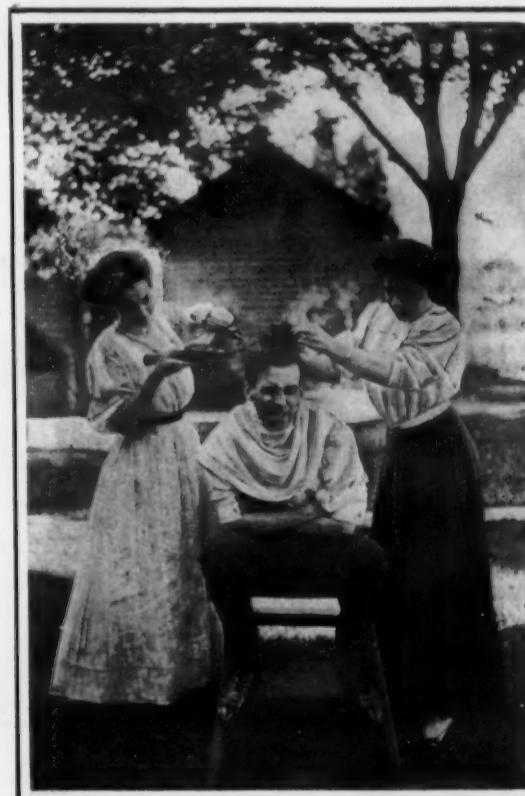
RURAL TRAVELING IN OHIO.
Emmett Nolan, Ohio.



A GROUP OF HAPPY YOUTHFUL CAMPERS-OUT.
E. A. Spear, Georgia.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) HOW ROCHESTER BOYS KEEP COOL IN SUMMER—LIVELY SCENE IN A BATHING-POOL IN THE FLOWER CITY.—*C. H. Turpin, New York.*



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) AS A SHEEP THAT IS SHORN.
F. J. Stein, New Jersey.

What Notable Men Are Talking About

HOW TO REPAIR THE RAILROAD SITUATION.

By Melville E. Ingalls, chairman board of directors of the "Big Four" Railroad.

IF THE present situation of the railroads is taken in hand in a business way—if we quit talking about politics having anything to do with it—everything will come right in a reasonable time. Of course there will be some suffering, but by both elements equally. We can't expect to recover from the big drunk we have had without a headache. If the water is taken from stocks and dividends are reduced to a legitimate figure, wage earners will not object to bearing their part of the expense of rehabilitation. They are men of sense, and I have never found any difficulty in dealing with them on an honest basis. I have always believed in a profit-sharing plan, but it has not been adopted generally, principally because the labor people do not believe they will get a fair division. My idea is to treat wages as capital, and when you declare a dividend on capital, declare an equal dividend on wages.

THE LESSON OF THE COUNTRY COURT.

By the Hon. William H. Taft.

AS LONG as the people feel that these are their courts, that this is their justice, that when it goes wrong, when it results in injustice, they ought to be ashamed of it, and they are responsible for it, we can count on a continuance of a free government. But when the people lose interest in the administration of justice and do not have that sense of responsibility that ought to prompt every man on a jury to feel that, in deciding equally between the prisoner at the bar and the state, the rights of the people are represented by the state, and will be seriously injured by injustice to the state so long as that continues, we may count on a repudiation of our system. The administration of justice in the country perhaps better illustrates what I have said and the principle of it than even in the city, because if I understand the practice, it is for all the country people to gather about on court day to watch the proceedings, to learn the law as it is delivered from the bench, to take an interest in the issues as they are presented to the jury of their neighbors, to criticise, as they have the right to in a proper way, the rulings of the court or the verdict of the jury, so that those who are administering justice shall feel that they are under the critical eye of men (and, I may say, of women) entitled to have the justice of the people administered without fear or favor.

AMERICA TO RULE THE PACIFIC.

By Wu Ting-Fang, Chinese minister to America.

THE COURSE of events seems to indicate that the broad expanse of water between your west coasts and our eastern shores, broad no longer with the introduction of your ocean leviathans, is destined to assume an importance that will eclipse that of the Mediterranean Sea in former centuries. It seems to us that your national growth and development, always along peaceful lines, are destined in the next few generations to evolve not so much in your Eastern States as on your Western coast. Foremost among the nations of the world, as the advocate of peace and exponent of justice and fair play, your evolution as a Pacific Power will guarantee the good order and peace of the far East.

THE CHURCH NEEDS NEW LIFE.

By the Rev. Dr. Aked, of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York.

THIS is a time for plain speaking. If the churches are not to lose the remnant of the influence and respect which they once commanded, they must get into closer touch with the practical and vital affairs of life. To attempt to conceal the decay in the churches is a ruinous policy that has been followed long enough. There is no reason for believers in religion

to fall into a panic, but there is urgent necessity for an overhauling of outgrown formulas that are out of touch with the new ideas that dominate the world to-day. Evangelicalism has lasted through one hundred and fifty years, one hundred years of triumph and fifty years of gradually approaching weakness and decay. The world will not go backward. The churches must go forward or perish.

PROSECUTION IN THE DRESS OF REFORM.

By E. M. Hyzer, of Milwaukee.

THERE has recently grown up in this community a spirit of revengeful assault and prosecution which is hailed as an indication of reform. The successful prosecutor is worshiped as a reformer. We are glorifying our penitentiaries and using them as a power for righteousness. The gallows never prevented crime. Remorseless, revengeful, vindictive prosecution produces remorseless, revengeful, and vindictive criminals and people. I am saying nothing about the prosecution of criminals. I am talking against clothing prosecution in the dress of reform. The stake and the fagot failed to make men churchmen. The penitentiary will never make them honest. What this nation needs is men, citizens unafraid. We have too much of the doctrine that calls for an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

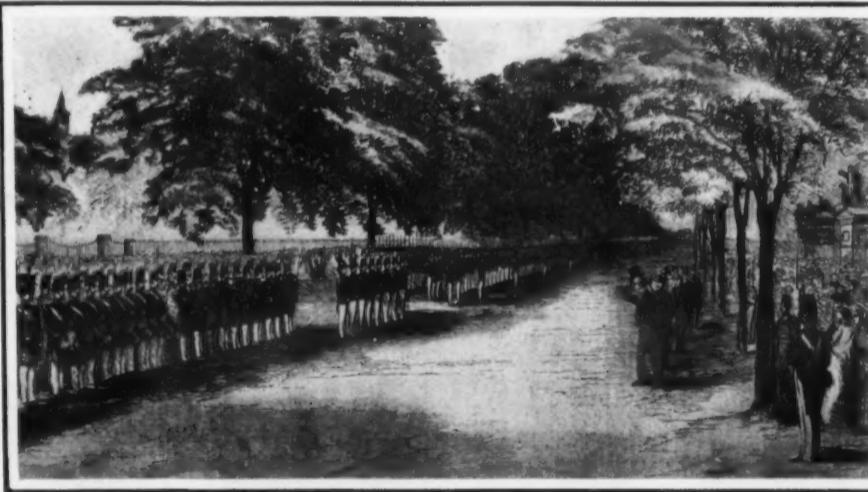
Sonny's Fishin'.

I WANT to go a-fishin',
Oh, I want to go to-day,
But the corn it needs a hoein',
An' I can just hear daddy say,
When he sees me diggin' bait,
Now, son, you'd better wait
Till the wind is in the south;
Twill blow the bait in the fishes' mouth.

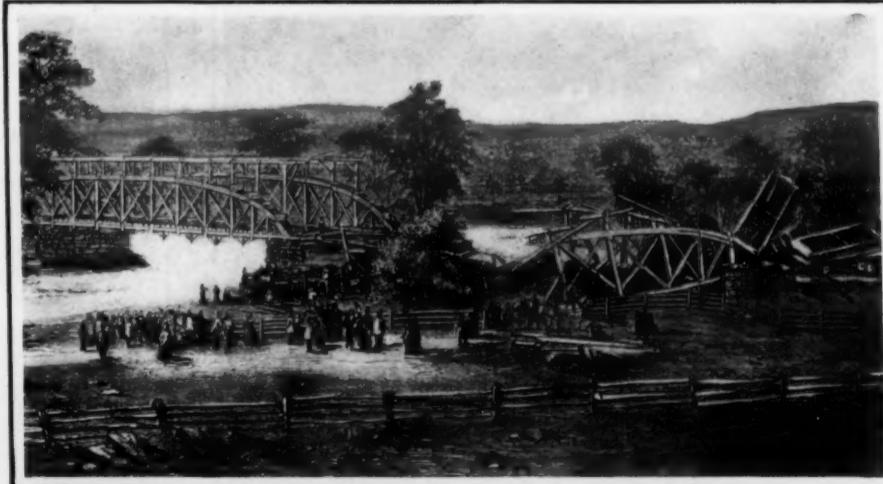
Well, I just keep on a-waitin'
Till there comes a rainy day,
But the garden needs a weedin',
An' I'll sure hear mother say,
When she sees me diggin' bait,
She'll say, "Now, son, you wait
Till the wind is in the west;
Then, they say, fish bite the best."

So I just don't get no fishin'
Till along one summer day,
When the circus is a-comin',
Then they all set up an' say,
"Now, son, you dig some bait,"
An' I'll say "I guess I'll wait,
For the wind is in the east,
An' then we know fish bite the least."

FRANCES VAN ETEN.



REVIEW OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT OF NEW YORK, BY PRESIDENT BUCHANAN, IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE, AT WASHINGTON.



SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD, NEAR ALLENTOWN, PA.—TRAIN WRECKED BY THE COLLAPSE OF A BRIDGE, KILLING AND INJURING A NUMBER OF MEN.

TWO NOTEWORTHY EVENTS OF FIFTY YEARS AGO.

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PLENTY OF WORK ON THE FARMS.

By Secretary of Agriculture Wilson.

THE productiveness of the United States along agricultural lines is not keeping pace with the growth of our population. Meats are dear because meat-bearing animals are falling behind the population in relative numbers. Labor is scarce on the farm, and labor is dear on the farm, because the factory, the forest, the mine, and the railroad are taking away the farmer's workers through wages fixed at rates which the farmer cannot afford to pay. The population of the United States is growing both by reason of the natural increase of the families domiciled in America and by accretions through immigration from abroad. But the immigrants do not reach to the farm. The farmers who do come to us from foreign countries do not find their way to the farms of this country; and the immigration laws prevent American farmers from going to foreign countries and selecting there the prospective immigrants whose services could aid them. At no period of our history has the American farmer needed help so much as he needs it this year. There are said to be hundreds of thousands of idle men in the United States. All of them could secure employment on the farms—employment affording food, shelter, and living wages.

FREIGHT RATES MUST BE RAISED.

By President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railroad.

THERE is no alternative but to raise rates. The credit of the railroads has been seriously impaired. The way to enhance credit is to increase rates. Wages should not be cut. Efficient labor is essential to successful operation. Railroad employés have peculiar responsibilities. They have to meet hard tests. They should get fair recompense. Cut wages ten per cent, and the man who got fifteen dollars last week gets thirteen dollars and fifty cents this week. It is the difference between meat and no meat. Freight rates in this country are low beyond comparison. Receiving but one-half and even one-third of the rate received in European countries, the wages paid railroad employés here average 100 per cent. higher than those paid in Europe.

GOVERNMENT THROUGH RIGHT METHODS.

By Governor Hughes, of New York.

WE DON'T want government by caprice; we can't afford to have it. That is dangerous. What we want is absolute loyalty to the rule of reason, in insistence upon the determination of questions after open debate, in yielding to the will of the majority after a fair opportunity for its expression, and recognition of the fact that in trying to protect and remedy defects in the superstructure we must not impair the foundations which are essential to our safety. So it is not merely what is done, but the way it is done, that is important. Rather a thousand failures with a strict adherence to the principles which underlie our safety and secure the perpetuity of our institutions than any momentary success gained at the price of sacrificing that which alone can make secure our ultimate achievements. That method, those principles which define the method, are simply that each man stands equal to his neighbor and that we are not to be controlled by any cabal or coterie or any one abusing power, but we are to work through democratic methods, by honorable representation of the popular will. American life is more wholesome to-day and more intent upon right things; there is a quicker response to a demand for proper representation in politics, there is a sensitiveness on the part of those having power lest their abuses of it should be discovered, greater than at any time in our history. No battle has been lost. Many remain to be won.



JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture of the
United States.—Knowlton.

New York's \$25,000,000 Capitol Inadequate

By W. H. Brainerd

WHEN, in the winter of 1879, the Legislature met for the first time in the unfinished capitol at Albany, and some of the State departments took up their quarters therein, it was believed that the dimensions of the great granite pile, the second costliest building in the world, would be adequate to meet the requirements of the State government for generations to come. It was planned with ample proportions to meet the natural expansion of the civil service of the State, whose business requires it to be at the capital. But, with two of the elective officials still outside its walls, the quarters of several of the departments are cramped, and in other cases buildings other than those belonging to the State have had to be leased to meet the requirements.

The capitol of 1807-1879 was relieved by the erection of the State Hall in 1833-35, and by additions built on the rear of the capitol, and the erection of a fine State library building. But long before the present capitol was ready for occupancy, the department quarters became so congested that outside structures had to be hired and the basements of both the capitol and the State Hall utilized by departments for offices.

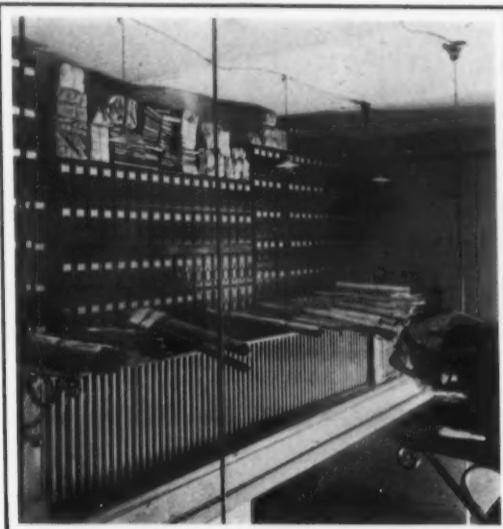
It was originally intended that all of the elective officers of the State should be quartered in the capitol. But the then comptroller, Frederic P. Olcott, declined to accept the quarters assigned him, and those of the State engineer, Horatio Seymour, Jr., not being ready, these two departments remained in the old State Hall, where they continue to perform their part of the State's business. The banking department also continues to have its offices in the State Hall, while the agricultural department was forced out of the capitol and had to take up quarters in Agricultural and Geological Hall.

Plans have been prepared and the site opposite the capitol on Washington Avenue has been cleared for a \$4,000,000 education building, which when completed will accommodate the State library, the State regents, the State commissioner of education, and their several departments. This evacuation will leave considerable space in the capitol, but it is a question whether it will not be more than required by other departments when the new structure is ready for occupancy.

The capitol covers an area three by four hundred feet. The central court is one hundred and thirty-seven by ninety-two feet. Four floors were designed for occupancy, the attic being badly cut up in places by the valleys of the gabled roofs. The four floors, it will be seen, have floor space of about four hundred

thousand square feet, allowing for the walls and partitions. Because of the necessity for more room, the fifth floor or attic has been utilized to the extent of thirty thousand square feet.

Originally it was designed to have four corridors on each floor extend from wall to wall, two running east and west and two north and south, with large



MEZZANINE IN ONE OF THE ROOMS FORMED OF A CORRIDOR ENTRANCE.

windows at their terminations. Gradually these spaces, from the intersection of these corridors to the windows, have been partitioned off and made into ante-rooms or added to the space of departments occupying adjoining rooms. There were thirty-two of these spaces in the original building, the last one to go being that which ran alongside the assembly parlor on the principal floor. These spaces had an area of about fifteen by forty feet.

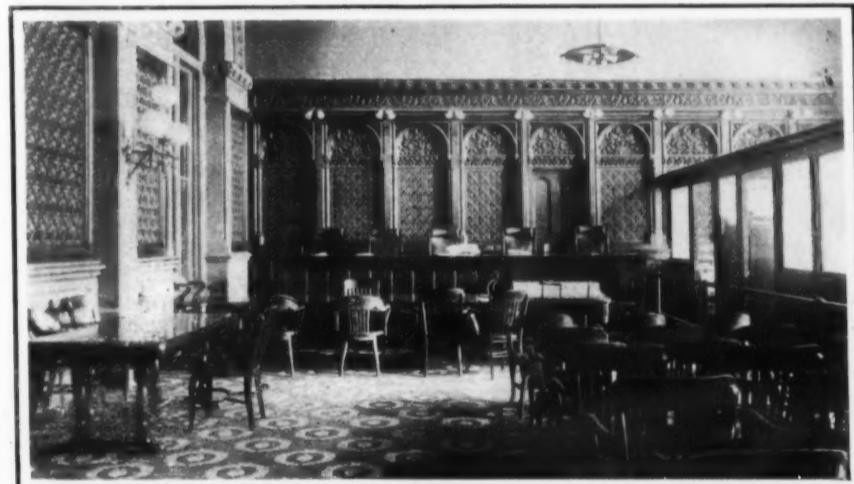
When they had been taken, the trustees of public buildings cast about for more space. The tower had been built with a well extending to the top story, with galleries at each of the other stories. Beams

were thrown across the well at each story and the floor space added to by many hundred square feet. Even the entrance vestibule was made to do service, by the placing of the oak cases containing the battle flags against its beautifully polished marble walls, completely hiding them.

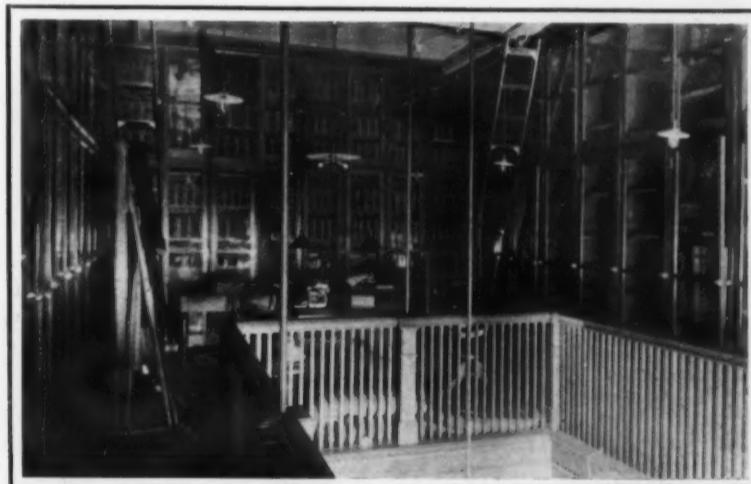
Still the cry for more room went forth. The trustees cast about again, and some one saw a way of relief in placing mezzanine floors in the rooms, which are twenty-seven feet high. The mezzanines have multiplied rapidly. Even the newspaper correspondents had had to be accommodated with one, built over the telegraph and telephone offices and restaurant in the "midway," so called by reason of its being the main thoroughfare between the senate and assembly chambers. The midway occupies part of one of the floors placed in the tower well.

The Court of Appeals, which occupies two stories of nearly half of the east front, refused to accept the trial room and ante-room, which was designed for it on the second floor, over the Washington Avenue entrance, and entered from the golden corridor, or "Eiditz dream," as it was called. The trial room was finished in oak, with carved panel sides and carved ceiling, but there was not enough room attached for the needs of the court. The State senate used the room for its first session in the capitol, and the Court of Appeals second division sat in it, but the Court of Appeals proper never occupied it. Later it was used by the agricultural department and other officers, and the golden corridor was cut up into committee rooms.

At the outset it was evidently planned to use the attic floor for storage purposes, and the State exhibits at the Columbian exposition were placed therein. The rats made havoc of the exhibits, and finally most of them had to be destroyed. Then temporary rooms were fitted up for emergency work in departments. Finally it became necessary to finish permanent quarters, and to-day both east and west fronts are serving as pleasant quarters for department officers. The State library has the west end, while the education department, the State board of health, and the State fiscal supervisor of charities occupy the east front, with the eyrie of the State historian under the red pyramidal roof of the southeast pavilion. It is altogether likely that the next generation will see the erection of another State Hall, to ease up the congestion which is sure to ensue as the business and population of the State increase.



PUBLIC SERVICE HEARING-ROOM, PART OF THE ORIGINAL COURT OF APPEALS CHAMBER.



MEZZANINE IN ONE OF THE ROOMS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S SUITE.

Photographs by Alex Sayles

Monopolies of Several Varieties.

PRESIDENT HARVIE JORDAN, of the Southern Cotton Association, concludes a public statement with these words: "I cannot too freely emphasize again the importance of cutting down the acreage and preventing a serious crisis next winter." President Jordan's association, in connection with the farmers' union, has been able to manipulate cotton prices very much to its own satisfaction during the past year. His whole report is a perfectly frank announcement of the effort to affect values by the control of output. It would be interesting to print it in full, and in a parallel column print some account of the efforts of the lumber trust or the harvester monopoly along the same line. Why is not President Jordan prosecuted? To borrow well-worn phrases of almost every Democratic orator of the day, "Laws are not made for the few in this republic of ours," "The State recognizes no privileged class."

At this very time of writing, President Gompers is using vigorous threats to bring about the exemption of labor from the action of our anti-trust laws. The gist of the matter is just this: Labor agitators and others of their kind have played upon a popular unrest to make capital for themselves. After a year of power in the halls of legislation they discover to their astonishment and chagrin that laws which have been enacted partly as a result of their own efforts are laws which apply to the whole people and not to a

special class; that the man who endeavors to control the output of labor is as much a "criminal monopolist" as he who attempts to control the output of capital; that an organization of State "granges" dictating the price of butter is as evilly behaved as a corporation dictating the price of tin pails. The spectacle of labor rising up and demanding that those trusts known as "labor unions" shall be exempt from the control of anti-trust laws which they themselves have helped to put upon the statute books is an entertaining sight to the unprejudiced observer. Mr. Gompers hopes to maintain that "what is sauce for the goose is saucy for the gander."

There are comfortable evidences abroad, however, that our legislators are learning to keep a clear head and some sense of perspective in the midst of ill-directed agitation of this sort.

The Peaceful Mission of the Battleships.

IT MUST be a profound satisfaction for President Roosevelt to know that everybody is delighted with the success of the long voyage of our battleships. Criticism has ceased; enthusiasm has taken its place. It is a frolic, not a fight. The cruise around South America of the battleship fleet, which was, not long ago, happily brought to a close, was the natural sequel of the epoch-making tour of Secretary Root. He reassured the nations of the south as to the friendliness of their elder sister of the north, and opened the

way for a close understanding between their governments and ours. Satisfied, as the result of his assurances, that the United States has no ambitions for aggrandizement at their expense, they have now received ocular proof of the strength which lies back of this government's professions of its determination to maintain the Monroe Doctrine; and if the enthusiasm which marked alike the course of the representatives of the civil and military power of the United States may be taken, as we believe it may, as indicating the real feelings of the people of the Latin republics, we are now on a footing of friendship with our southern neighbors which has not before existed in the entire history of our relations with them.

On the material no less than on the sentimental side—and sentiment in international relations is usually deeply tinged by material considerations—the journeys of the secretary and the fleet are showing happy results. Commerce is following the flag, and will continue to do so in increasing volume if our manufacturers avail themselves of their new opportunities and if Congress will aid in establishing better lines of communication with South American ports.

As for the fear of war so freely expressed by the critics of the cruise when it was undertaken, that has long since been banished even from the editorial pages of the papers that once professed it, and it is conceded by all that the United States stands better with the whole world by reason of the demonstrated efficiency of her navy.

Strange Sights for the Sailors of Our Pacific Fleet

ODD AND PICTURESQUE SCENES WHICH THEY MAY BEHOLD IN NEW ZEALAND.



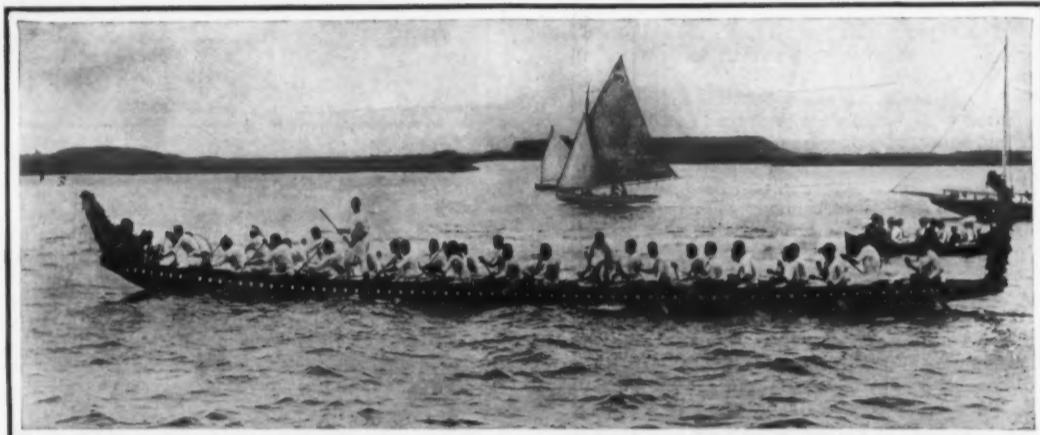
WHEN FOOD IS COOKED WITHOUT FIRE—MAORIS PREPARING THE EVENING MEAL IN A "STEAM HOLE."



CURIOUS IDOL OF THE MAORIS—AN ANCIENT IMAGE HIGHLY VENERATED BY THE PRIMITIVE PEOPLE.



"SPECKLED BEAUTIES" TAKEN FROM LAKE ROTORUA BY YOUTHFUL FISHERMEN—TROUT WERE FIRST INTRODUCED IN NEW ZEALAND FROM THE UNITED STATES.



A BATTLESHIP OF THE MAORIS—THIS WAR CANOE WILL BE USED AT AUCKLAND IN WELCOMING THE PACIFIC FLEET, PRESENTING A STRIKING CONTRAST TO THE AMERICAN IRONCLADS.



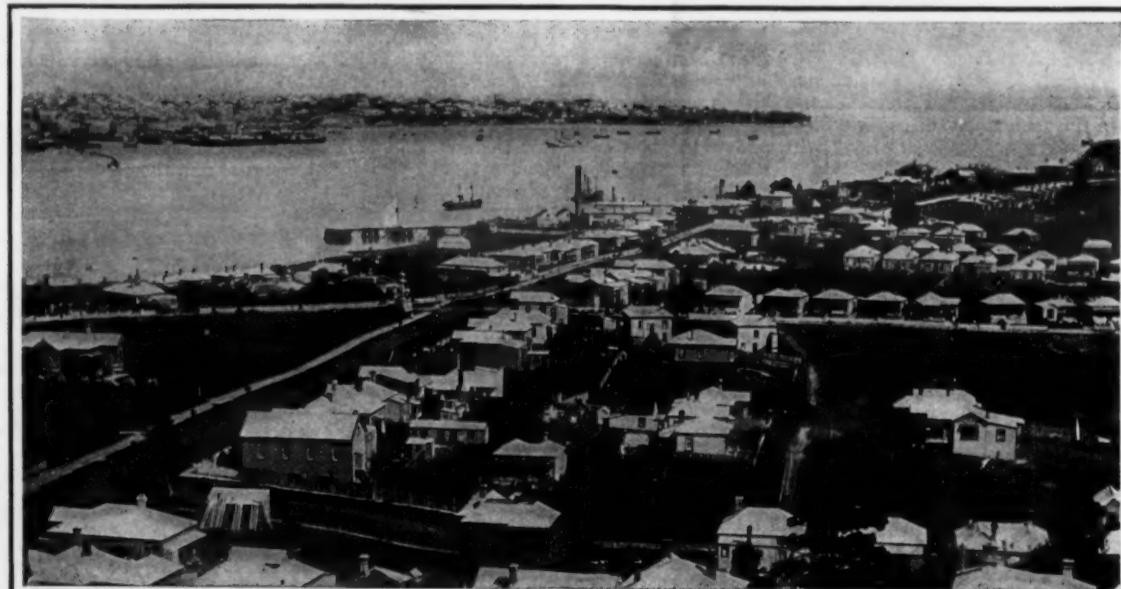
CHILDREN THE SAME THE WORLD OVER—MAORI CHILDREN DIVING FROM A HIGH BRIDGE AFTER PENNIES THROWN INTO THE WATER BY TOURISTS.



IDOL WORSHIP IN NEW ZEALAND—A MAORI GIRL SALUTING A GROTESQUELY CARVED FIGURE.



AN "OLD SWIMMING HOLE"—MAORI BOYS DIVING INTO THE WAIKATO RIVER.



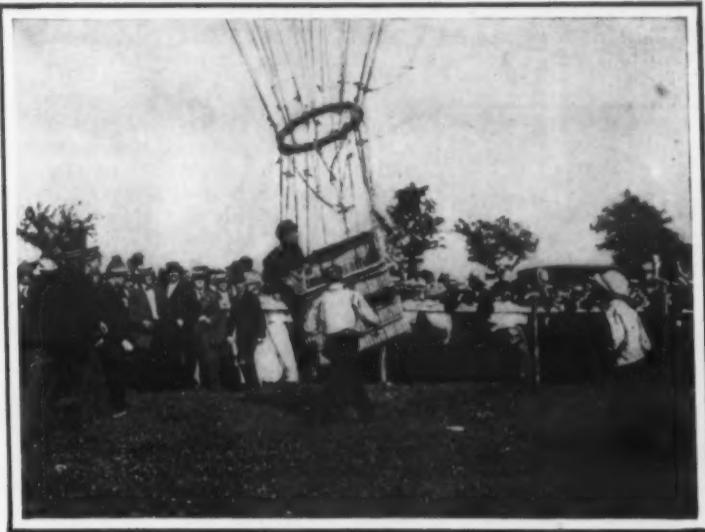
VIEW OF AUCKLAND, WHERE THE FLEET WILL STOP FOR SEVERAL DAYS, LOOKING FROM FLAGSTAFF HILL, DEVENPORT.—Copyright, 1908, by Underwood & Underwood.

Greatest Meet on Record of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine

Notable Features of the Recent Convention of 40,000 Shriners in St. Paul, Minn.



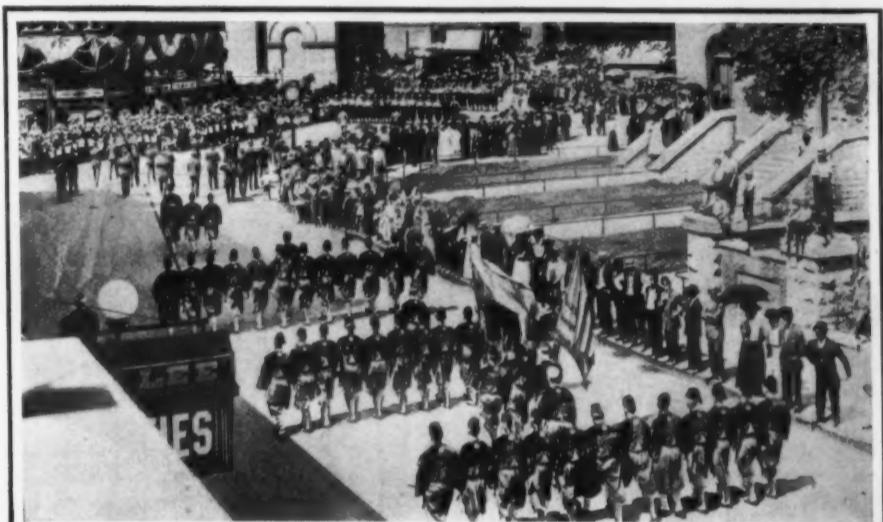
NAVY RESERVE OF DULUTH TAKING PART IN THE CIVIC PARADE IN HONOR OF THE SHRINERS.
Fred Hubold.



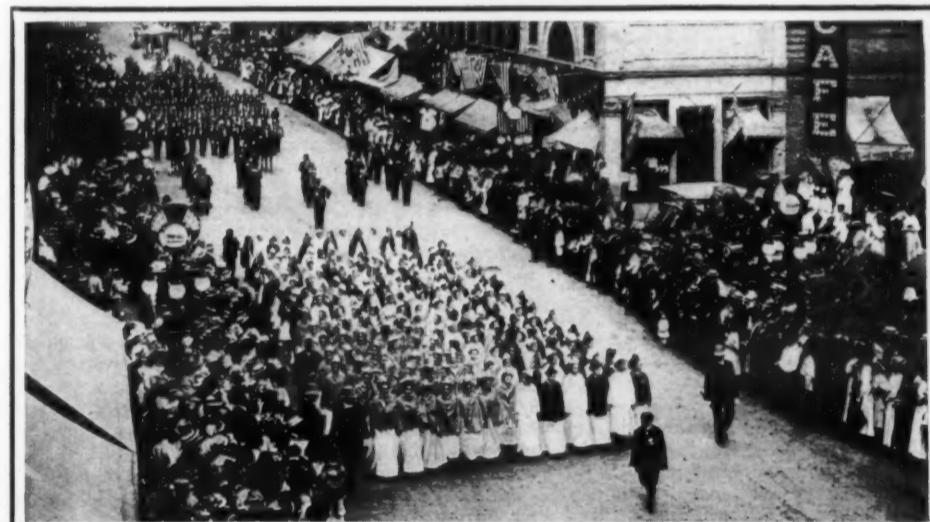
TROUBLE AT A BALLOON ASCENSION—LIEUTENANT BENNETT, OF CANADA, DUMPING OUT BALLAST TO MAKE THE AIRSHIP RISE.—*Hubold.*



THE GOAT SCALING A FORTIFICATION—ONE OF THE MOST CONICAL FEATURES OF THE ALMAS PATROL DRILL.
Hubold.



ANIMATED SCENE ON SIXTH STREET—PATROLS MARCHING TO THE SITE WHERE GROUND WAS BROKEN FOR THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE—MOSLEM TEMPLE, OF DETROIT, IN FOREGROUND, THE NOBIA PATROL, OF TOLEDO, O., FARTHER UP THE STREET.—*Hubold.*



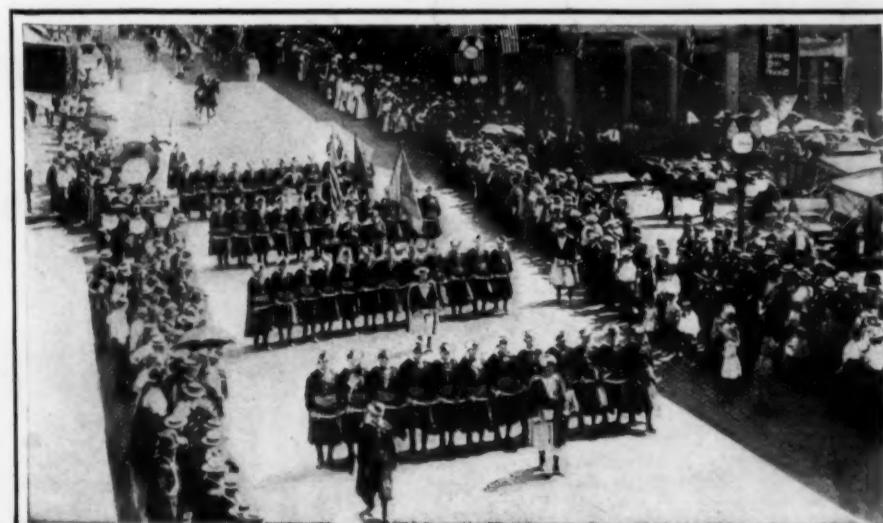
ONE OF THE MOST ADMIRE FEATURES OF THE PARADE—THE LIVING FLAG COMPOSED OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.
A. Donaldson.



A STRANGE TASK—LEO STEVENS, BEFORE THE BALLOON RACE, INSPECTING THE "POMMERN."—*Hubold.*



FANCY DRILL OF THE ALMAS PATROL, OF WASHINGTON, THE BEST-DRILLED BODY IN THE ORDER.—*Hubold.*



SALADIN PATROL, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., MARCHING IN THE PROCESSION.
Donaldson.

What American Rule Has Done for Cuba

By Mrs. C. R. Miller

WHEN it became necessary for the United States to intervene for the second time in the affairs of Cuba, President Roosevelt saw the difficulties and the embarrassing and delicate situation which would confront the provisional governor of that island, and selected a man who possessed to an eminent degree the necessary qualifications for that position. The judgment of the President in his selection has been time and again confirmed by the tactful and discriminating manner in which Governor Magoon has disposed of troublesome questions and reconciled conflicting interests. One illustration of the governor's diplomacy is sufficient in itself to stamp him

worthy of the great confidence imposed in him by the President. The provincial governors were elected a few years ago from one party, and as their term of office expired a short time ago, the duty devolved upon Governor Magoon to name their successors. The political feeling there is intense, and the retiring governors were alleged to have been elected by fraud committed at the time President Palma was re-elected, which occasioned the second intervention. To have reappointed these persons would have either condoned or overlooked the charges of fraud, and to have selected governors from the other party might have been construed as a recognition of the existence of fraud, so Governor Magoon solved the difficulty by appointed American army officers, who serve without additional pay.

That Governor Magoon is popular with the Cubans is undoubtedly, and he in turn seems genuinely fond of them. He returned from Washington when the carnival season was at its height, and as he drove through the streets he was greeted with outbursts of enthusiasm all along the line. In an interview which I lately had with him at the palace he spoke of his fondness for the people and of their ability with some enthusiasm. "They are always willing and ready for improvements," he said, "and for anything we may suggest to better the conditions, and scarcely a day passes that some Cuban does not lay a plan before me or suggest some improvement. Roads were badly needed and splendid work has been done in this line. On account of the transportation of tobacco and sugar the roads in the Pinar del Rio and Matanzas provinces were built first, but work is being done in the other provinces also. We had three objects in taking up these improvements—the reduction of economic waste resulting from the difficulties of transportation, the development of the country, and the improvement of the industrial situation by providing employment for a large number of men who would otherwise be idle. It is the general opinion that Cuba will produce at least 1,150,000 tons of sugar this year. The fruit and vegetable crops have shown a gratifying increase. The iron industry has advanced to a remarkable degree and new deposits of ore have been discovered. The effects of even a small uprising cannot be obliterated in a day, although the claim commission, consisting of Major Francis Kernan, Captain George Read, Lieutenant A. Morena, and Judge Manuel Landa have nearly completed their work. Over eight thousand claims were made and investigated. Some of the prisons, hospitals, and schools were found in bad condition

and extensive repairs are being made. Then we have the sanitation question, as carelessness in this would mean yellow fever. Measures have also been taken to diminish the spread of tuberculosis in Havana, which is more fatal than all the other infectious diseases combined. These are only a few of the things to be straightened out before the government is turned over, so you see we still have plenty of work ahead of us."

The department of government, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin St. John Greble is the chief, is perhaps the busiest department of all at present, and with Captain James L. Bevans, of the medical department of the United States army, and Colonel Charles Hernandez, as director of posts and telegraphs, this officer has worked unceasingly to better the condition of many of the most important things in Cuba. The hospitals, asylums, correctional schools, and prisons, the installation of telegraph communications, police departments, secret service, cattle registry, copyright laws, and censorship of theatres are under this department. On Captain Bevans rests the greater part of the hospital and asylum work, and one day I made the round of the Havana hospitals with him. To a certain extent things had been allowed to go to wrack, and especially at Hospital No. 1. About \$28,000 has been spent here in urgent repairs, and the construction of a new hospital will soon be commenced. An addition is being built to the splendidly located Mercedes Hospital. The Insane Hospital at Mazora was in a wretched condition, with sixteen hundred people crowded into a place where there were accommodations for only six hundred. Bedding and clothing were needed. One hun-

Telephone communications between different points of the island are already established.

Havana is really one of the clean cities of the world, and only those who saw it before the first American occupation can fully realize what a work of cleaning up it has been. The streets are kept in repair and continually swept and the garbage removed every night. In some of the smaller towns, however, the Americans have had strenuous work, especially at Cienfuegos, owing to an absence of sewers and deficient water supply, which obliged the inhabitants to keep water stored in barrels, tanks, etc., where mosquitoes were bred in large numbers. This work is under the care of Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Black, adviser of the department of public works.

The road-building of which Governor Magoon is so proud is also in this department, and is expensive on account of lack of proper machinery. The highways have cost from \$6,500 to \$15,000 per kilometer, which is .612 of a mile. Some seventy or eighty bridges have been built.

The improvement of harbors is another item; for while Cuba has many sheltered harbors, a large amount of dredging must be done to keep them clear, especially at Havana and Santiago. Two new dredging plants have been contracted for to be used in Havana. The wreck of the *Maine* is becoming a menace to shipping, as sand is collecting about the hull. Representative Sulzer, of New York, offered a resolution in Congress directing that it be removed, but no action was taken. Cuba has thirty-four lighthouses, including one built during the last year. The old ones have been repaired and better lighting facilities installed. Two additional beacons will be erected this year. The waterworks throughout the island have been examined and improvements made. State buildings, too, needed repair.

The school question is all-important to a young republic like Cuba. At present over 130,000 children are on the rolls of the public schools. When the revolution of August, 1906, began it had a disastrous effect on the educational department of the island. Teachers left the schools and joined the revolutionists. Parents were afraid to permit their children to leave their homes and the schools were practically closed. After the American soldiers appeared on the scene new teachers were secured, and by December first the schools had resumed with their normal attendance. There is no race question in the schools, and in the class-rooms I have seen whites and blacks sit side by side without the slightest antipathy toward each other. The children, especially the girls, of the aristocrats or even well-to-do Cubans are usually sent to private Catholic schools or convents. The race question in Cuba is not a serious one, as the negro is not received in aristocratic circles. Unfortunately, politics has played a detrimental part in the management of the schools. Governor Magoon has taken a special interest in the school question and has gone carefully over the situation with Señor Lincoln de Zayas, the able acting secretary of public instruction, and one of the brightest outcomes of the second intervention will be more efficient school regulations. It must not be supposed that Cuba has no good schools, for there are some excellent institutions.

Laws and regulations which would prove beneficial in the United States are unsuitable in Cuba, and this has made it all the harder for the Americans who are laboring with might and main to turn over the island on a sound financial basis and with all its administrative affairs in good working order. There were 25,000 insurgents in the last uprising, and it has cost the Cuban government over \$9,000,000 to get on its feet again. The municipal and provincial elections took place Aug. 1st and the one for President will occur before long. After this will come the test as to whether Cuba can peacefully govern herself.



PROMINENT OFFICIALS OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF CUBA IN CONFERENCE.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.

Left to right—Colonel Charles Hernandez, director-general posts and telegraphs; Captain James Bevans, U. S. A., director of charities and hospitals; Lieut-Col. E. St. John Greble, U. S. A., adviser of the department of government.

dred and sixty thousand dollars had been appropriated by the Cuban Congress for enlarging this place, but nothing had been done when the Americans arrived. Practically all of this money has been spent for equipment, repairs, and construction. There was considerable repairing at the penal institutions, and a new jail is in course of erection at Santiago. Homes for destitute people, leper homes, and orphan asylums were repaired and the inmates given proper clothing. The Correctional School for Boys at Guanquay was disorganized, and there has been a thorough reorganization; a new equipment has been added and the boys have been put to work in the shops and on the farm. The most interesting of these public institutions is the Correctional School for Girls at Aldecoa, under the care of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, who are training these little girls to be useful, honest women. Under Colonel Hernandez thirty-two telegraph stations have been established, and six wireless stations are in course of construction.



TEAM TRAVELING WITH EASE ON ONE OF THE GOOD ROADS MADE BY THE AMERICANS.



SEWING CLASS AT THE CORRECTIONAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT ALDECOA, CUBA, WHERE \$40,000 HAS BEEN EXPENDED FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.

Expert and Popular Exponents of the National Game



ROSSMAN, FIRST BASE DETROIT AMERICANS.—*Fred G. Wright.*



HINCHMAN, RIGHT FIELD CLEVELAND AMERICANS, GETTING BACK TO FIRST—CHASE, NEW YORK, ON FIRST.—*H. D. Blauvelt.*



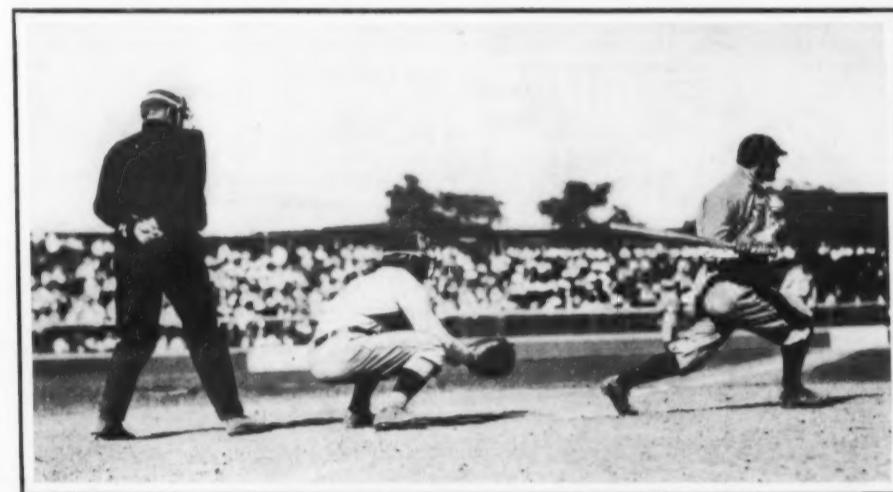
BRADLEY, THIRD BASE CLEVELAND AMERICANS, BEING PUT OUT AT HOME BY KLEINOW, NEW YORK.—*Blauvelt.*



HOGG, PITCHER NEW YORK AMERICANS, AT WORK.—*Blauvelt.*



LAPORTE, SECOND BASE BOSTON AMERICANS, MAKING A RUN FOR HOME PLATE.—*Blauvelt.*



BATES, LEFT FIELD BOSTON NATIONALS, AT BAT—NEEDHAM, NEW YORK, CATCHING.—*Blauvelt.*



SAM CRAWFORD, CENTRE FIELD DETROIT AMERICANS, AT BAT.—*Wright.*

The World of New Literature.

TO STUDENTS of governmental affairs and systems, "The Government of England," by A. Lawrence Lowell, professor of the science of government in Harvard University, will seem one of the most satisfying books ever written upon that subject. Professor Lowell's high standing in the educational world and his reputation as a profound and accurate scholar give to this book a weight and an authority not excelled, and perhaps not equaled, by any other. In the two volumes, of more than five hundred pages each, there is not a dull chapter. The professor's style is luminous and flowing, and he has the art of putting things in a manner that keeps up the interest and never wearies the attention. The work is limited in its scope to the English government as it stands to-day, and it treats of only those institutions which have a general bearing; but it gives a clear and comprehensive idea of the character and the operation of British institutions which our own so largely reflect. The volumes should win wide circulation and be the standard in this field for many years to come. New York, the Macmillan Company. Price, \$4 per set.

The fifth volume in the "Appreciation Series" published by Baker & Taylor, New York, "The Appreciation of Music" (\$1.50 net), aims to guide the music-lover to an intelligent understanding of the principal forms of music. Though its authors claim that the book is in no sense a technical work, to the average music-lover its style is slightly abstruse. The other books in the series, already reviewed in these columns, have been clearer and simpler and, we think, of more value to just the ordinary layman whose desire for a primary knowledge of the fine arts leads him to books of this kind.

"Country Homes and Gardens"—what a name to conjure with! And to the many who have periodic longings for a home in God's outdoors, this book, edited by Charles Francis Osborne, professor of school of architecture at the University of Pennsylvania, is of practical value. Beautifully proportioned houses, their plans, illus-

trations of fascinating gardens, hints on interior decoration, the choice of a site, and the style—all these and other items germane to the home pervaded by personality, individuality, or whatever you may call it, are treated of in "Country Homes and Gardens of Moderate Cost," published at Philadelphia by the John C. Winston Company.

In "My Day and Generation," Colonel Clark E. Carr has incorporated scattered reminiscences of a long and useful life. Colonel Carr was formerly on the staff of Governor Yates, of Illinois, during the Civil War; afterward he became minister to Denmark; he has been a delegate to Republican national conventions, and he has held many other positions which have brought him into contact with leading men and important events. In this volume he has put new and hitherto unpublished recollections, which he relates in an entertaining manner. Numerous historical characters live again in his pages, which cast new light on happenings of the past. The book is readable throughout, and it is illustrated quite profusely. It will take equal place with the author's previous successful volumes, "The Illini" and "Lincoln at Gettysburg." Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co. Price, \$2.

Whatever may be one's attitude toward socialism, there can be no doubt that the cult is spreading extensively. The socialists are making aggressive

efforts to push their doctrines in many lands. Just what they have accomplished and are now striving for in the European countries, where the doctrine had its birth, in its modern form, may be learned from Robert Hunter's new book, "Socialists at Work." Mr. Hunter is one of the best-known and best-informed of American socialists, and he has been observant during his travels abroad. His book tells of the work of his party in Germany, Austria, England, France, and Italy. The facts are in themselves interesting, and they are certainly presented in attractive style. All those who wish for any reason to be informed on the current doings of socialists should read this book. New York, the Macmillan Company. Price, \$1.50.

Everybody who is interested in mines and mining stocks will find Henry B. Clifford's "Rocks in the Road to Fortune" a very helpful publication. The volume was written for the benefit of investors in mining stocks, and is the first of its kind ever issued. It aims to expose the unsound side of mining propositions and to put the inexperienced on their guard against wily promoters of wildcat schemes. The author appears to write with knowledge and candor, and he clearly shows the distinction between commercial mining and the mere "fake" enterprises. The work is interesting and useful, and it should have a large sale. New York, Gotham Press. Price, \$1.50.

In his new novel, "Mr. Crewe's Career," Winston Churchill has produced a supplement to his famous book, "Coniston." This work, like the first, deals largely with politics in New Hampshire, revealing inside conditions which the author's own political activity has enabled him to observe. In connection with the political features there is a delightful love story, which many find more interesting than the main theme. In some respects this is the best piece of literary work that Mr. Churchill has performed. New York, the Macmillan Company. Price, \$1.50.

Book Received.

From Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York:

"Smiling 'Round the World," by Marshall P. Wilder. A merry-go-round of fun. Price, \$1.50.



EDUCATING THE CHILDREN OF THE CIRCUS.

SCHOOL FOR THE YOUNG ONES CONDUCTED BY ONE OF THE CHIEF CLOWNS OF THE SHOW.

The Kind of a Man "Jim" Sherman Is to His Fellow Congressmen

By Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, Congressman from the Thirty-third New York District

IT IS not the plan or purpose of this brief paper even to attempt anything approaching a biography of the Hon. James Schoolcraft Sherman, of Utica, N. Y. The object of this article is to present, in a sketchy way, which must necessarily be fragmentary, and in many respects inadequate and unsatisfactory, some of the features of the character of the candidate for the vice-presidency on the Republican ticket, and to present these features as they appear to his associates and friends in Congress. The intention is to give a short appreciation of the man himself, rather than a study of his works.

The *Congressional Directory*, which purports to give a personal history of the different members of Congress, tells us in a dry and dusty manner that Mr. Sherman was born October 24th, 1855; that he received the usual American schooling and was graduated from Hamilton College in 1878, and was admitted

to the practice of the law in 1880. Also that in 1884 he was elected mayor of the city of Utica; and further, that from the Fiftieth Congress down to the present time, with the exception of two years, he has been in the continuous service of his home district. In addition to this he has found the time to engage successfully in several business undertakings and to carry on an important law practice. This has not prevented tireless industry in his congressional work. He has not only served his immediate constituency with fidelity and success, but has, with rare ability, contributed to the formulating and enactment of the great general measures which have absorbed public attention for the past twenty years.

He is an interesting and an attractive man, a born friend-maker. Dignified without austerity, amiable without effusiveness, modest without diffidence, aggressive without pugnacity, effective without display, he moves forward in his work industriously, without fuss or friction, with a thoroughness and a rapidity which have made him for many years one of the most useful and influential members of the House of Representatives. He is a ready and forceful debater, a clear and convincing speaker. He is far and away the best parliamentarian in Congress and a presiding officer of the very first rank.

To his friends and associates in the House he is known as "Jim" Sherman, and that means that he is universally known as "Jim," for all of his associates on both sides of the House are his friends. After twenty years of almost continuous service in Congress it is a very significant tribute to a man to be able truthfully to say that he has no enemies on either side of the House. He would rather do a favor than ask one, yet no man is more appreciative of a kindness nor slower to forget one. His even temper, his genuine unselfishness, his aggressive desire to assist others who may need assistance, his human sympathy which manifests itself in his every expression and attitude, his radiant and ready smile, his unfailing courtesy and complete self-mastery, give him a most winning personality. He says "yes" with finality, and "no" with reluctance. Even while refusing a request, he conciliates, and in conferring a favor he succeeds in conveying the impression that he has actually received one.

While watchful and anxious to assist new members, he is careful to avoid the remotest appearance of patronizing them. He is generally known as "a good fellow," but he is far more than merely a good fellow. He is as brave as he is genuine, and as firm as he is kind. He is an earnest and clever student of men and an excellent judge of character. He is ready with a jest, a pleasant word, a cordial handshake, or a friendly inquiry, but is

slow to wrath, slow to criticism, slow to rebuke; but with it all, on all matters of principle, he is as firm as a rock and absolutely uncompromising. His convictions are clear-cut and stanch, and while he is not given to obtruding them offensively, he is always ready to defend them. For twenty years he has been almost continuously in the searchlight and under the microscope of public inspection. His life and his character constitute an open book, every page of which is clean, wholesome, inviting, and inspiring.

He is not a dark horse. He was found to be available for the vice-presidency not because he was unknown, which has happened to others in times past, but because of the directly contrary reason that he was so well known. No public measure of importance during his service in Congress but has received the impress of his research and sound judgment. He has a straightforward, steady gaze, quite in harmony with his straightforward methods.

His relations with his party are those of a clean-cut, every-day-in-the-year, straight-out Republican. He believes in party, and particularly in his party. He believes in government by party and the desirability of party responsibility, as over against individual responsibility. He has faith firm as the hills in the superiority of the representative form of government. This ever has been and ever must be founded upon the acceptance by the minority of the properly ascertained, fully expressed will of the majority. There is a time always, a twilight zone, in which differences of opinion, differences of belief, differences of conviction, must clash and strive for supremacy; but when the full daylight of ultimate decision has been reached, the will of the majority should prevail. During these necessary and desirable and illuminating periods of agitation and discussion Mr. Sherman's sturdy independence of thought and action never hesitates to manifest itself; but when the party, as such, has reached its final decision, he moves with it loyally, has always moved with it loyally, and has always supported its policies.

His genius lies in an unusual capacity for clear-headed, hard work, and in the power to bring things to pass. This is the essence of American genius, the secret of American success. No man can be actively engaged in the endless variety of work involved in the life of a congressman without revealing the shoals and weaknesses, as well as the depths and the strong points of character, and the highest tribute that can be paid to Mr. Sherman is the universal respect, as well as esteem and affection, entertained for him by all of his colleagues. During the seven years of President Roosevelt's administration he has been a clear and level-headed adviser, highly esteemed and greatly trusted by the President. He is not so radical in his notions as the President, though by no manner of means is he a reactionary. During all the agitation preceding, accompanying, and following the great remedial enactments urged by President Roosevelt, Congressman Sherman's sympathies were fully with the deep, underlying purposes of the President to cure certain evils which were fast growing intolerable. Differing at times in the precise method to be adopted and as to certain minor and non-essential details, Mr. Sherman was at all times a tower of strength to the cause of reform. In open debate on the floor of the House, in the labors of the committee room, and in the less formal but more important daily conferences with his associates, the powerful influence of the congressman was continuous in upholding the hands of the President.

During recent years searching questions of vital importance have developed with startling rapidity. The air has been surcharged with an electric excitement over discussions involving the nature and the very life of our present social system. The new forces developed by new facilities for the transmission of power and for the transportation of commod-

ities and for communication by wire and speech demand new methods of treatment and control. Problems involving the proper regulation of great quasi-public corporations and great aggregations of wealth and combinations of men; problems concerning the due rights of labor and capital and their relations to each other and to society have been, as they still are, crowding for solution. It has been and still is a time calling for calm, good sense and unselfish devotion, with unclouded vision, to the general welfare.

Catering to special interests becomes at such periods selfish to the point of public danger. The public rouses slowly, but when aroused under the smart and sting of long-endured impositions and abuses, is apt to surge forward with a grim determination for correction of evils that is not always considerate of nice discriminations. Laws for pure food and meat inspection; for regulating railroad rates and management; for improving labor and industrial conditions; for establishing better banking facilities are not passed without immense resistance nor without immense insistence.

It is not child's play legislating for a great, free, and progressive people. It requires knowledge, patience, courage, training, and indefatigable industry. Mr. Sherman has all of these, and in all the trying sessions of recent years the clear, forcible, hard sense of this trained lawyer and man of affairs has been enlisted under the banner of Roosevelt in the army of republicanism and fighting for a square deal and fair play, open and equal opportunity to all, and special privileges to none. Mr. Sherman might safely be described as a progressive conservative of the best type. He is not prejudiced against an idea or a plan because it is new, nor is he wedded to it simply because it is established and tried. He is always ready to put to the trial of the test-tube and the hammer any accepted, as well as any proposed, condition.

When General Grosvenor, of Ohio, retired from Congress, and thus left a vacancy in the Committee on Rules, Speaker Cannon without hesitation named Sherman as the general's successor. This put him at once in the seats of the mighty, for all the real power and responsibility of the House is substantially centred in that small committee of five members. Every Congressman sooner or later has some axe for that committee to grind. Is debate to be extended or limited, or a bill to be hurried or delayed, or business to be embarrassed or facilitated, or debate to be smothered or encouraged, is a measure to be passed or defeated, the method of advance or retreat is determined by the Committee on Rules. It comes near to being the will power and the conscience of the House, as well as the legislative pathfinder. It has been a fine field for the display of the rare tact and ready resources of Mr. Sherman, and he has so met the exacting requirements of this new responsibility as to add very greatly to his influence and popularity in the House.

But, after all, perhaps his whole character may be summed up in the sentence, "Jim Sherman is one of the best types of high-minded, representative, Christian American gentlemen, who has made good under working conditions." He has been tried and found not wanting. He is not a dreamer, he is not a self-advertiser, he is not a Chautauqua lecturer, he is not a poser, he is not a noisy advocate of impossible and undesirable extremes, but he is one of our best American citizens, one of that class who have been busy doing things for the improvement of existing conditions, who have been devoting their lives and abilities to converting the ideals of yesterday into the realities of to-day, who have been moving forward and onward and upward in a safe and sane way and making the United States a great and growing nation, where opportunities for each are more and better than anywhere else in the world. In temperament and training, in ability and experience, he is in fully equipped and qualified to fulfill the duties of his position, and, should the necessity arise, to be President of the United States.

Nation's Drink Bill.

IN SPITE of the war waged in a large portion of the country against the saloon, the total consumption of spirituous liquors in 1907 was greater than for many years previous, and the per-capita consumption was greater by 1.27 gallons than in 1906. Americans in 1907 drank \$1,466,584,327 worth of alcoholic beverages, while only \$123,501,117 was expended for tea, coffee, and cocoa. The per-capita consumption of intoxicating drinks in 1907 was 23.53 gallons, and the nation spent for drinks in that year \$37,566,924 more than in 1906.



FOUR GENERATIONS OF THE SHERMAN FAMILY.

FROM LEFT TO RIGHT—HON. JAMES S. SHERMAN, VICE-PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE; MRS. E. S. BABCOCK, SHERRILL SHERMAN, ELLEN SHERMAN, MRS. SHERMAN, THOMAS SHERMAN.—Copyright, 1908, by Clinedinst.

Americans Who Won Honors in This Year's Olympic Games

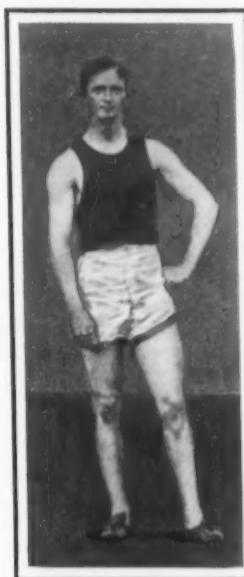
(THE AMERICAN ATHLETES IN THE GAMES WERE AWARDED 114 1-3 POINTS OUT OF A TOTAL OF 239.)



JOHN J. HAYES, THE WINNER OF THE GREAT MARATHON RACE IN 2 HRS. 55 MIN. 18 SEC.—*Pictorial News Co.*



JOSEPH FORSHAW, WHO FINISHED THIRD IN THE MARATHON RACE.—*Pictorial News Co.*



JAMES RECTOR, WHO CAME OUT SECOND IN THE 100-METER RUN.—*Pictorial News Co.*



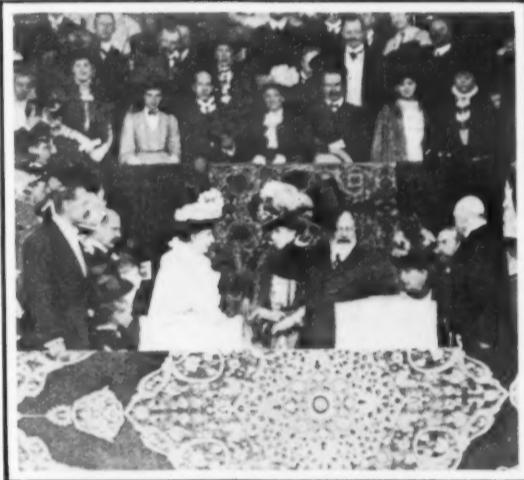
E. W. COOK, WHO CLEARED 12 FT. 2 IN. IN THE POLE VAULT, TYING GILBERT FOR FIRST PLACE.—*E. R. Bushnell.*



H. F. PORTER, WHO WON THE HIGH JUMP AT 6 FT. 8 IN.—*E. R. Bushnell.*



GILBERT, WHO TIED COOK FOR THE FIRST PLACE IN THE POLE VAULT.—*Pictorial News Co.*

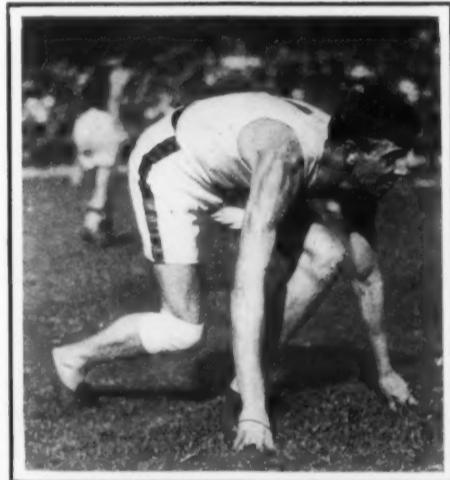


KING EDWARD OF ENGLAND OPENING THE OLYMPIC GAMES, THE QUEEN ALSO BEING PRESENT.

Copyright by Topical Press.



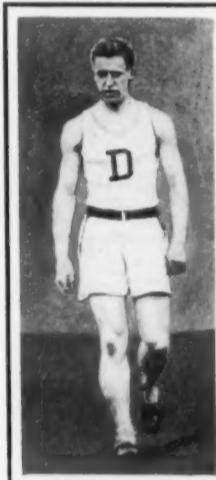
THE AMERICAN OLYMPIC TEAM MARCHING INTO THE STADIUM TO JOIN THE PROCESSION BEFORE THE ROYAL BOX—RALPH ROSE, THE WORLD'S CHAMPION SHOT-PUTTER, CARRYING THE STARS AND STRIPES, AND M. P. HALPIN, MANAGER OF THE TEAM, LEADING THE AMERICAN ATHLETES.—*E. R. Bushnell.*



HARRY HILLMAN, THE WINNER OF SECOND HONORS IN THE 400-METER HURDLE.—*Pictorial News Co.*



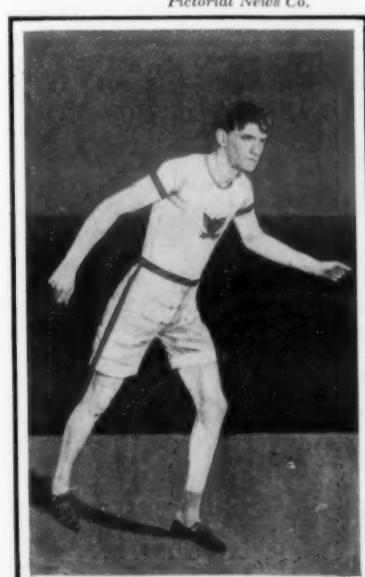
DANISH WOMAN GYMNAST WHO WON THE APPLAUSE OF THE AMERICAN TEAM.—*Copyright by Topical Press.*



A. B. SHAW, THIRD IN THE 110-METER HURDLE.—*Bushnell.*



F. C. SMITHSON, WHO BROKE THE OLYMPIC RECORD IN THE 110-METER HURDLE—TIME, 15 SEC.—*Pictorial News Co.*



CHARLES BACON, THE WINNER OF THE 400-METER HURDLE IN 55 SEC.—*Pictorial News Co.*



THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN FIRING AT 1,000 YARDS AND WINNING THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP IN TEAM COMPETITION—THE SHOOTING WAS HELD AT BISLEY, ENGLAND.—*Sport and General Illustration Co.*



DANIEL KELLY, WINNER OF SECOND PLACE IN THE BROAD JUMP.—*Pictorial News Co.*

A Missionary's Story of a Famine in China

ONE OF the worst of the periodical floods which afflict southern China occurred recently and affected a large extent of territory. Many villages and eighty per cent of the crops were destroyed, a large number of persons were drowned, 28,000 were left homeless, and 250,000 without food. The property loss amounted to \$5,000,000. Relief measures were taken at once by the Chinese and foreigners in the principal cities of southern China, a fund of \$500,000 being raised at the outset. It was estimated that more than \$1,000,000 additional was needed to meet the demands of the situation, as after every such visitation the helpless natives remain for a long time in want. Owing to either

floods or drought, that section of China appears to suffer more from famine than any other land. Some months ago a serious famine prevailed in the region centring around Tsing Kiang Pu. Harrowing scenes were witnessed there, which are doubtless typical of those more recently observed, and an account of them would probably apply equally to the latest occurrence. In a letter written to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* lately Mr. Frederick J. Fletcher, an American missionary at Tsing Kiang Pu, says:

"The famine in this locality was something fearful. Untold thousands starved to death. The dead bodies of those who tramped the tramp of death were strewn along the highways, where they fell, unable further to continue the search for food. Had it not been for the timely aid from the noble hearts in the home land, God Himself only knows how many thousands more would have succumbed before the summer crops could have been gathered. When I first reached the famine district it was necessary to accompany eleven boats loaded with 300,000 sacks of flour farther into the interior. It was a three days' trip on the salt canal to the village of Tong Ya Go, where we unloaded and began distribution to the starving hordes who came from many miles around. Never before did I realize so fully the generosity of my own countrymen as when I aided in giving out the flour to those decrepit, poor old women, who could hardly totter along with the food to their little ones at home. My breast never heaved with greater patriotism for the old flag than when I read the familiar names on those flour sacks, and understood that it meant one big, generous heart from Maine to California. Some of the most pitiable objects were the lepers, who endeavored to carry their portion of flour with their fingers rotting off, and as they walked, their steps would be marked from the blood from their toes, half eaten away by the dread disease. When night set in and work had to be stopped, the sound that rang in our ears as we went to sleep was, 'Foreign gentlemen, I am starving to death.'

"Much tact needed to be exercised in dealing with the hungry mob, and many were the times that we dared not go outside the walls of our own compound, for fear of being attacked by those in desperate straits. But, more than that, we dreaded the pro-

fessional beggar, who did not hesitate to grab hold of us and seek to get by force the money which he knew the foreigners possessed. We never ventured alone on the streets, but always two or three of us together would go out for a little while for an airing, but then only after we had armed ourselves with long, stout sticks for self-protection. The method adopted to supply the people was going to the homes of the poorest and distributing tickets, which entitled them to one and one-third pounds of flour to each adult mem-

ously supplied condensed milk and other nourishing foods, which was a great boon to the little ones. Numerous calls were made at the mud huts of the poor and the sick, and restoratives were applied as best we could. In these cases also we found the really deserving ones were grateful, and no effort was made to secure more than was given. On the last day of the distribution each ticket holder was presented with two sacks of flour. In a few hours we had given out 6,000 sacks, and half that number of people went on their way rejoicing. Subsequently the work of caring for the children left destitute engaged our time and attention, and we opened an orphanage in the city of Tsing Kiang Pu on the Grand Canal, where we not only clothed and housed many of the needy youngsters, but also strove to teach them the precepts of the Christian religion."

"Tagging" for Charity.

TAG DAY is a new institution in America, and it is hard to tell whether or not it has come to stay. From recent indications it apparently fits in with the fun-loving spirit of the young people in our American cities. The idea of it seems to be that a number of young people, armed with a large quantity of brightly colored tags, usually red, shall make every effort to pin one of these badges upon the coat of each chance passer-by. The individual thus tagged is immediately obliged to make some contribution to some particular charity. Vivacious parties of these young people on the day in question feel privileged to invade street cars, court-rooms, theatres—no spot is immune; and the only bright side to the custom, so far as its victims are concerned, is that the possession of the tag serves as a sort of vaccination against further attack. Of course the problem of raising money for necessary metropolitan charities is a great one these days, and new schemes must be invented to take the place of worn-out old ones. Supporters of organized charity, however, protest against this particular method, as tending to make sport of a serious matter. Turning

charity into organized brigandage puts it in an undignified position before the community. We are inclined to believe that there is little force to this objection. The individuals who do the tagging are the only ones whose dignity suffers, and that is their affair. The great causes to which they donate the money have no part in that personal injury. We do agree, however, with the idea that St. Louis meets the problem of money for city charities in more dignified fashion and at the same time more effectively. In that city a day is appointed each year, called Hospital Day, when corporations of all sorts devote their business receipts to charitable institutions. Streetcar lines, theatres, department stores, and many other varieties of business conducted on a cash basis enter fully into the spirit of the day, and the public makes a point of spending money freely. The result is eminently satisfactory. But be it by one method or another, it is good to know that more and more money is being given each year for the benefit of the handicapped, and that these funds come not so much from the multi-millionaires as from the average citizens with limited incomes. The spirit of brotherhood is abroad, and its benevolent results are continually growing more manifest.

The Hypothetical Question Craze.

IN THE medical and judicial worlds there is a constantly growing opinion that it is not fair to allow medical experts to give opinions based upon purely hypothetical questions. They should, it is held, give opinions on facts within their own knowledge, for ingenious lawyers can fix up hour-long hypothetical questions which would confuse an expert, much more a jury.



A FAMINE-STRICKEN MAN BROUGHT TEN MILES ON A WHEELBARROW TO RECEIVE AMERICAN FLOUR.



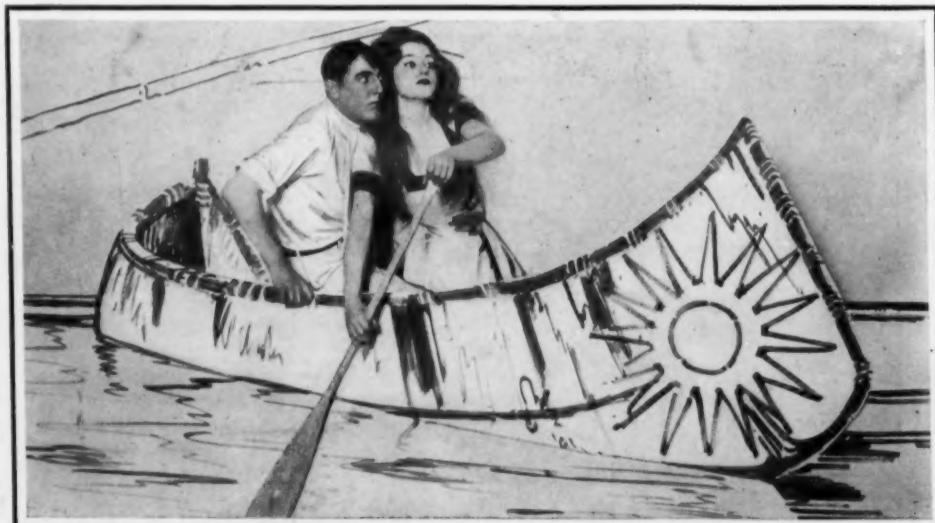
ONE OF THE CURIOUS STRAW-MAT HOUSES IN WHICH THE POVERTY-STRICKEN AND STARVING PEOPLE LIVED.

our lives,' 'You have kept us from starving,' etc.

"In numbers of the homes visited we found the father was the one who had starved first, showing that he had given of what he had to keep the wife and little ones alive, and then had in reality given up his life for them. Not only were the missionaries called upon to supply food, but not a few of the little children whose bodies were mere skeletons were brought to us, in the hope that we might nourish them back to vigor again. The famine relief committee gen-



JOSEPH COYNE, WHO WILL APPEAR WITH ALEXANDER CAKLE IN "THE MOLLUSC" AT THE GARRICK.
Copyright by Dover Street Studio.



PADDLING A CANOE "BUILT FOR TWO"—SCENE FROM "THE FOLLIES OF 1908," AT NEW YORK ROOF GARDEN.—White.

SOME ATTRACTIONS OF THE NEW YORK STAGE.



GERTRUDE COGHLAN, WHO IS TO BE THE LEADING LADY IN JAMES FORBES'S NEW COMEDY, "THE TRAVELING SALESMAN," AT THE LIBERTY.

Novel Scenes in Foreign Lands



THE FAMOUS UFFIZI GALLERY IN FLORENCE, ITALY—THIS ROOM IS DECLARED BY ARTISTS TO BE THE MOST PRECIOUS IN THE WORLD BECAUSE OF THE COSTLY ART TREASURES EXHIBITED THERE.



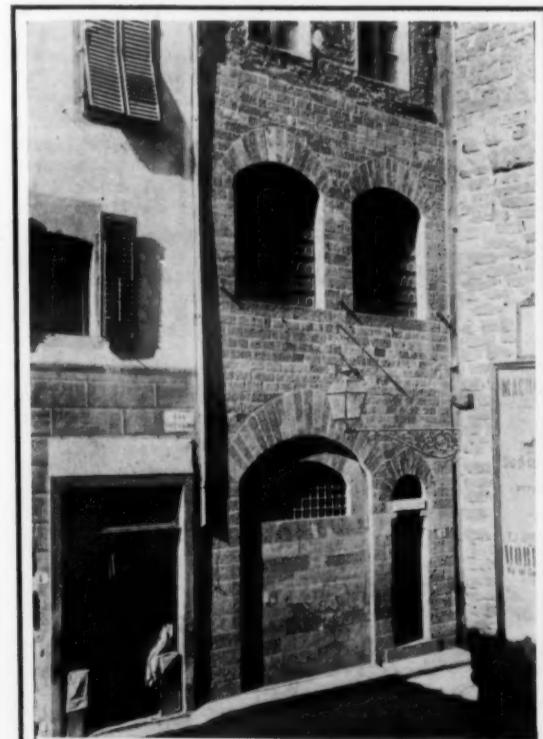
YOUNG CUBANS LEARNING PATRIOTISM—SCHOOL CHILDREN STUDYING A BRONZE MEMORIAL, PROVIDED BY AMERICANS AND CUBANS, COMMEMORATING THOSE WHO DIED FOR CUBAN FREEDOM.



A CURIOUS PARIS INSTITUTION—GINGERBREAD FAIR HELD EVERY YEAR ON THE BANKS OF THE SEINE.



AMERICAN GIRL STUDENTS OF ART AND MUSIC ENJOYING AFTERNOON TEA AT "THE AMERICAN GIRLS' CLUB OF PARIS," ESTABLISHED BY MRS. WHITELAW REID.—*Harry C. Ellis*.



FORMER HOME OF DANTE IN FLORENCE—QUAINT AND ANCIENT BUILDING WHICH IS VISITED BY THOUSANDS OF TOURISTS ANNUALLY.



MARKET DAY AT LUXOR, EGYPT—OPEN-AIR DISPLAY OF PRODUCE BROUGHT TO TOWN BY THE COUNTRY PEOPLE FROM MILES AROUND—ONE OF THE STRANGEST SCENES WITNESSED BY THE TOURIST.

A Wonderful Typesetting Machine

TWO OR three months ago the Judge Company installed the latest Style Two Simplex Type Setter in its composing-room, to set the type for LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Judge, Judge's Library, etc. It was something of an experiment. We had been using the product of a machine which cast its own type and which would handle all sizes of type, while the Simplex would handle only one body and required that we buy foundry type instead of casting it ourselves. Our experience has already taught us two things:

First—That it is not profitable to attempt too much variety on one machine, but that there is more economy in setting small amounts of odd sizes by hand while reserving the machine for the type used in the great bulk of the work, and keeping it steadily on that one size.

Second—That foundry type furnishes the cheapest printing surface. The one item of refining the metal we formerly cast in type (which includes the constant remelting and retinning, the loss and dross, and the labor and expense necessary to keep up its quality and quantity) would cost \$55 per month or \$660 per year for the amount we are now setting, and there are other expenses peculiar to casting machines.

Our composition is not favorable for machine work, because there is such a variety of measures, running around cuts, an initial for each article, and quantities of italic. The following table shows an accurate report of four consecutive weeks' output of such matter on our Style Two Simplex Machine, and a comparison with the saving over hand work:

FIRST WEEK—133,924 ems	cost	\$40.80
Same by hand would cost		66.96
SECOND WEEK—138,630 ems	cost	40.80
Same by hand would cost		69.32
THIRD WEEK—142,712 ems	cost	40.80
Same by hand would cost		71.39
FOURTH WEEK—143,059 ems	cost	40.80
Same by hand would cost		71.55
Cost of composition by machine		
for four weeks, 558,315 ems		163.20
Cost of same by hand would be		279.15
Saving by machine		115.95
Or an average saving of		28.98 per week.

One operator is off on nonpareil for two days each week, and her wages for only four days are charged against the machine.

As compared with a machine casting its own type, the Simplex shows a great saving in the matter of correcting proofs. On the caster, every time a wrong

key is struck, it must go through as an error to be corrected in the proof; and these errors are frequent. Then the spaces are not of uniform sizes, and special

the entire marks, and on some galleys no marks appear at all. This sort of proofs has an importance entirely aside from the great saving in expense, in that they greatly facilitate work when closing the forms of each issue. The use of the Simplex shortens the time necessary to get an article into the form. When the operator finishes playing the keys, the type is ready for proof at once, without waiting for a second process of casting. The machine is ready for use at any minute, as no "heating up" is necessary. Its product is always usable, as there can be no such thing as bad casts, imperfect lines or letters, etc. It is also demonstrated that we get better and cleaner electrotypes from foundry type than from machine casts. Better plates mean a saving of time and expense in the press-room, as well as an improved typographical appearance. The fear that the Style Two Simplex Type Setter would break a lot of type was a bugaboo.

The Style Two Simplex will save its own cost for the Judge Company in much less than two years, and that is doing better than anything we know of in the printing line for our class of work. The results we secure do not show the amount of matter that can be set on this machine, but they do show that it readily produces a paying amount, and well done, suitable for such high-class publications as those of the Judge Company, which justly prides itself on the handsome pages it turns out.

The fact that the Style Two Simplex and a liberal font of type cost much less than any other high-grade composing machine is an attractive feature to shrewd publishers, of course, though the size of the investment is not the first consideration.

The Judge Company will cheerfully show the machine in operation to any visiting brethren who will call at its office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, during business hours. Its manufacturers are The Unitype Company, 148-156 Sands Street, Brooklyn, who will, no doubt, promptly furnish full information, price, terms, etc., on request.



THE NEW INDEPENDENCE PARTY'S NATIONAL CANDIDATES.

ones must be cast for correcting. The casting-machine proofs required an average of an hour to correct each galley, which, at forty cents per hour on forty galleys per week, made a very heavy bill for corrections.

On the Simplex the operator can see what he is doing and make corrections before lines go into the galley; the spaces are of standard sizes and can be used over and over again. The result is that the proofs are so clean that three or four errors constitute



MOST SPECTACULAR OIL FIRE ON RECORD.

A LAKE OF PETROLEUM NEAR TAMPICO, MEX., FORMED BY A "Gusher" STRUCK THERE, BURNING FIERCELY, \$38,000 WORTH OF OIL BEING CONSUMED DAILY—SIR WEETMAN PEARSON (IN THE OVAL), OWNER OF THE OIL FIELD, WHO HAS LOST \$1,500,000 BY THE FIRE.—James Carson.

Warship Ice-bound for Half a Century.

AN OLD British naval vessel, H. M. S. *Investigator*, has had one of the most remarkable careers of any vessel ever set afloat. In 1801 this ship carried the famous Sir John Franklin, then a young man, on an exploring expedition into the southern seas. The vessel at that time was in such a "crazy" condition that her commander thought she should be condemned and broken up. In spite of this she was retained in service, and as late as 1849 was selected as one of the squadron sent around through Bering Straits and north of Alaska in search of the northwest passage. Under command of Captain Robert McClure she sailed to latitude seventy-five degrees thirty-five minutes north, where the famous passage was found. There the season suddenly changed, and the ship was frozen

fast in the ice. Her crew remained with her for three winters and two summers before they deserted her in 1854, believing that she would never be released. After that time the ship passed almost entirely from men's memory, but not long ago some whalers in that region found that the ice had at last melted and that the *Investigator* could be towed away. She was in as good condition as when she was abandoned, although there was two feet of ice on her deck. The instruments and fittings left on board by Captain McClure and his followers were all found in excellent condition. Thus, after being given up as entirely lost for fifty-four years, the antiquated man-of-war is expected to return to England under her own sail.

Rich Coal Fields in the Philippines.

OUR ASIATIC possessions boast of a great variety of very valuable natural resources. Not the least important of these has lately been discovered. For some time it had been known that there were coal deposits on the island of Batan, in the Philippines, but their extent and the quality of the mineral were not until lately clearly disclosed. Captain H. L. Wigmore, who was employed to develop the government coal fields on the island, reports that he has uncovered immense deposits sufficient for the public use for many years. The coal is declared to be superior to the Australian and the Japanese product. This is considered a great advantage to the United States, so far as concerns its policy in the far East, for it renders our warships independent of foreign lands for their fuel supply—a fact which would be of the utmost importance in case of war.

Sayings of a Philosopher.

(From "Pensive Ponderings," by Cuyler Reynolds.)

MEASURED by days, one lives not sufficiently long to satisfy self; measured by good deeds, too briefly to suit others.

Some one hath said that 'tis well to have many irons in the fire at one time; only remember, also, in seeking success to adopt the smithy's system—he pounds but one at a time, and strikes upon that with all his might.

A Delicious Drink.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

A teaspoonful added to a glass of water and sugar to suit invigorates and refreshes.

CREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." For home and office.

Whipped Cream.

THE large percentage of cream in Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Milk (unsweetened) permits of satisfactory whipping, if milk and utensils are thoroughly chilled. Use flat or coarse wire whipper. Quickest results are obtained by whipping in bowl packed in ice.

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USE ONLY CUTICURA SOAP, PUREST OF CLEANSING EMOLIENTS, FOR BABY'S SKIN.

Careful mothers use Cuticura Soap exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands of infants and children, assisted, in the severer cases, by Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, for the prevention of rashes, itchings, and chafings, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Cures made in childhood are, in most cases, speedy, permanent, and economical. Guaranteed absolutely pure under United States Food and Drugs Act.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevance to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to Financial Editor, *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to Editor Mining Department, *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*.]

THE RAILROAD men of the United States propose to have something to say at the approaching presidential and State elections. I don't know how many votes professional labor agitators of the Gompers school may control, and nobody else does. The probabilities are that no one man or clique of men can dominate any great part of the so-called labor vote. But we do know that the railroads of this country have in their employ and on their pay-rolls nearly 2,000,000 men, including over 65,000 enginemen, 70,000 firemen, 50,000 conductors, 55,000 switch tenders, and 140,000 other trainmen. We do know that in some of the States, Nebraska included, these railway employés are organizing for protection and self-defense, with headquarters at Omaha, Neb. Fifteen thousand out of the 22,000 railroad employés in Nebraska have already joined this organization. These men mean business, and they do not hesitate to protest against the attacks that men like Bryan are making upon the railroads.

Down in Georgia, which led off in the fight against the railroads, the people have set aside Governor Hoke Smith, who led the assault, and have decided to call Joe Brown, whom Hoke Smith threw out of the Georgia railway commission, to take the latter's place as Governor. Mr. Brown, in accepting the nomination, did so on a platform in which he pledged not only to citizens of Georgia, but to citizens of all other States, "that all capital invested in legitimate enterprises in Georgia, whether foreign or domestic, corporate or private, shall have the equally friendly consideration of those who administer the laws." Mr. Brown pointed out to the people of his State, who had been denouncing the corporations, that the interests of capital and labor are identical, and that a corporation is only a union of citizens, and that it should not be driven out of the State, but encouraged and strengthened in the interest of prosperity.

It only took Georgia one year to find out what a demagogue its railway-smashing Governor Hoke Smith was, and to

Wondered Why.

FOUND THE ANSWER WAS "COFFEE."

Many pale, sickly persons wonder for years why they have to suffer so, and eventually discover that the drug—caffeine—in coffee is the main cause of the trouble.

"I was always very fond of coffee and drank it every day. I never had much flesh and often wondered why I was always so pale, thin, and weak."

"About five years ago my health completely broke down and I was confined to my bed. My stomach was in such condition that I could hardly take sufficient nourishment to sustain life."

"During this time I was drinking coffee, didn't think I could do without it."

"After a while I came to the conclusion that coffee was hurting me, and decided to give it up and try Postum. I didn't like the taste of it at first, but when it was made right—boiled until dark and rich—I soon became very fond of it."

"In one week I began to feel better. I could eat more and sleep better. My sick headaches were less frequent, and within five months I looked and felt like a new being, headache spells entirely gone."

"My health continued to improve and to-day I am well and strong, weigh 148 pounds. I attribute my present health to the life-giving qualities of Postum."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

ascertain what fools the people had been making of themselves in seeking to continue prosperity while smashing the railways and industries that were responsible for it. Demagogues, who had been denouncing the railways for maintaining rates on a living basis and assailing the railroads for combining to maintain freight charges, have nothing to say when the railroads are getting together to maintain the scale of wages paid to their employés, and trying to do this by making a very slight advance in freight charges. A combination of the railroads to maintain wages might be regarded just as much a violation of the law as a combination to advance the charges on freight would be. Railway employés, realizing this fact, have had their eyes opened, and it will be a long time before the trust-busting and railway-smashing demagogues will be able to mislead them again.

The people of this country may as well understand that if the railways are to continue to run and to pay the present liberal scale of wages, they must be enabled to increase their carrying charges to a moderate degree.

Let the public stop to think that this advance would slightly affect a population of about 90,000,000, while a slash in wages by the railways would affect from a million and a half to two million employés. Which proposition commends itself to the people?

Demagogues are very fond of juggling figures so as to show the enormous profits of our railways and industrial corporations. President Ripley pricks this bubble with a few words regarding the Santa Fé. He says that his company, during its twelve years' existence, has received an average of about four per cent. on its capitalization of \$500,000,000, and has accumulated a book surplus of \$20,000,000, which is equal to four per cent. more. He asks if a business man, with a capital of \$50,000, had in twelve years been able to take \$2,000 out of the business for dividends and have a like surplus, would this be regarded as a gigantic profit? The proportions are the same in both cases. Mr. Ripley says that the Santa Fé's surplus and more than \$100,000,000 besides of borrowed money have been put into improvements on the road in the effort to reduce costs and give the public better facilities. He adds that capital has been content with smaller returns in the railroad business than in any other venture, because of its security, and now this security is being threatened by legislative regulation, which is really persecution, and that the present condition of affairs cannot long continue.

The railroad men of the country and the business men are beginning to understand the situation as it is, and as a result we have witnessed during the recent depression the almost complete disappearance of the muck-raker. The public is not reasonable simply because it does not stop to think, for without thought there can be no reason. Let some silver-tongued demagogue, with a pleasing manner, "a small stock of estimable sentiments and elementary commonplaces," appear as the advocate of the people's rights, and tell them how they are outraged and wronged by the corporations, and he has no difficulty in moving the crowd. We all recall the recent stirring municipal campaign in Cleveland over the question of reducing street-car fares to three cents. It was said that this decrease would add to the business of the street-car lines and make them more profitable than ever. The experiment has been tried, and the receipts show such a deficit that it is now proposed to raise the fare again to five cents. Georgia and other Southern States have tried regulation of the corporations, and all have had a similar experience. If the people want good wages, the railroads must be able to earn their dividends as well as their running expenses, for no business can be conducted simply for the purpose of paying its employés. Something must be earned for the investor who has established the property and the business. As labor begins to understand that, however powerful it may be, it is powerless without capital, public opinion regarding the trust-busters and railroad-smashers will reverse itself; and until it does, we cannot expect and will not have a return of past prosperity.

The future in Wall Street depends as largely upon the railway situation as it does upon the crops, and I have not believed that a bull market would be justified until these two matters were settled.

If Bryan's election were possible, it would mean the appointment of an interstate commerce commission of such a character that the railroads would be driven out of business and into bankruptcy. This is the condition that faces the railroad employés of the United States, and it is to their everlasting credit that they are preparing to meet it boldly. If they do, the railway situation is bound to improve.

Public sentiment, as I have said, is undergoing a radical change. The people of this country are beginning to know and understand their dependence on our great captains of industries. They are beginning to realize that these men must have integrity and character as well as capital behind them or they could not succeed. There may be some black sheep, but these are found everywhere. No profession is without them. In the main, our great financiers are men of the highest standing, are influenced by the best purposes, generous-minded, truthful, and honorable in all relations of life. The treatment they have received from the muck-rakers and demagogues who have thrust themselves to the front of late is beneath contempt, and is largely responsible for the period of suffering and depression through which we have just passed.

With the stock market showing an advance that puts the general average as high as it was a year ago before the panicky break, it seems to me that prudence calls for very conservative action. During the panic I advised my readers to buy as liberally as they could of the leading investment and dividend-paying securities. These have all shown a very heavy appreciation. The coal roads alone have advanced since the low level of last year in the aggregate over \$200,000,000; Union Pacific, \$100,000,000; Southern Pacific, Great Northern, and Northern Pacific, between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000 each. The upward movement in Wall Street comes at a time when railway earnings are at their lowest ebb; it comes during a presidential campaign involving a possible change in the administration and its policy, and it comes when the crop outlook is still a question of some doubt. It seems to me that we must be prepared for a reaction within the next sixty days. My readers who have a good profit should follow the old rule of taking it and waiting for another opportunity to enter the market. A good profit is always acceptable, even though one should not get the very last cent.

S., Newark, N. J.: I doubt if the litigation will amount to anything serious, for the courts have uniformly held that the agreements complained of are lawful. The company's financial statement shows a decided improvement over that of a year ago. I would not sell the stock if I held it.

Veritas, Conn.: It is obviously impossible for me or any other outsider to get any other facts regarding the financial prospects of the company than those which they choose to give out. Nothing is known of it in Wall Street, but the concern is well spoken of by those familiar with it.

C. W., Philadelphia: I am told on good authority that the company's financial standing is better than it has been at any time since the panic, and that its earnings show an improvement of \$500,000 over those of the corresponding period of last year. I would not advise you to sell the stock while encouraging conditions continue.

T., Milwaukee, Wis.: I know none of the gentlemen whose names appear as directors. They do not appear to be prominent in the financial world. I doubt very much whether it would be wise, with your limited means, to put your money in a vineyard proposition away off in California unless you have personal acquaintance with the management and it is that such as you desire.

M., Kalamazoo, Mich.: 1. It is a private industrial

which makes no reports for public inspection, and I am unable to advise you. 2. I believe that the advance in Steel and Amalgamated was predicated largely on a short interest, which has not yet been entirely eliminated. The market looks to me as if it was entitled to a reaction before long. U. S. Steel common, paying only 2 per cent., is selling almost as high as some of the preferred railroad stocks that pay 4 per cent., and Amalgamated Copper is selling higher.

C., Nashville, Tenn.: 1. The Vir.-Car. Chemical

Company for the past fiscal year showed a decrease of earnings of about half a million dollars.

The dividends on the preferred were earned with over a million dollars to spare. The statement that the company was about to borrow for its financial needs was not official. I would not sacrifice the stock. 2.

The Oregon Ranch and Timber scheme to which you refer led to the arrest of its promoter. My readers ought not to need any further warnings against get-rich-quick schemes.

A., Boston, Mass.: 1. The report that a U. P.

holding company would be announced before the close of the summer strengthened U. P. in the market. This report has been repeated a number of times. Insiders only know whether it is true or not.

2. One of the best of the weekly financial reviews is that prepared by the well-known New York Stock Exchange house, J. S. Bache & Co., Bankers, 42 Broadway. It is interesting and instructive, and will be sent you without charge if you mention "Jasper." 3. The anthracite railroad stocks were strengthened during the recent advance by reports that the decision on the constitutionality of the commodity clause of the Hepburn rate law will be

favorable to the railroads. If this decision should be unfavorable it would give the coal roads a setback.

P., Harrisburg, Pa.: 1. A fraud order has been issued by the Post-office Dept. against the Mutual Grain Company, of New York. It is strange that persons will send money to perfect strangers on the promise that the latter will speculate with it advantageously. No brokerage firm of the highest standing does this sort of business. 2. Southern Pacific pref. around 120 yields nearly 6 per cent., and is one of the best of the preferred stocks on your list. 3. U. S. Steel pref. pays 7 per cent., though during the present depression this has not been fully earned if proper allowance for depreciation were taken into consideration. 4. While I do not advise the sale of the car equipment stocks, such as Locomotive, American Car, and Steel Spring, yet it must be borne in mind that the railroads will no doubt expend large sums of money in improvements as soon as they are able, and this will be to the advantage of all such companies. I would not sacrifice my shares, but I would not buy at present prices until the railway outlook improves.

Merchant, Savannah, Ga.: 1. The condition of the dry-goods business and the effect of the depression upon it are revealed by the semi-annual statement of the H. B. Clafin Company, recently issued, which showed a loss of about \$7,000 against a profit of \$454,000 for the corresponding period of 1907. Mr. Clafin expresses his opinion that commercial prices touched bottom in June, and that an improvement can now be expected as the retail trade throughout the country has pretty thoroughly disposed of surplus stocks. 2. I would not sacrifice my Colorado Fuel. Many believe that its destiny is to fall into the hands of the steel trust, and that is not improbable. 3. Eight per cent. is paid on first mortgage loans in many instances in the South and West. Wm. C. McLellan, Commercial Bank Bldg., Houston, Tex., is offering such loans on improved real estate in Houston, which is destined to be one of the greatest cities in the Southwest. I think it always advisable to ask for references from any party with whom you deal, and to satisfy yourself by writing to them.

S., Topeka, Kan.: 1. I have always advised against short sales of Steel common because I knew that the stock was being protected in the open market by the company, which has a right, under its by-laws, to deal in its own shares. If the report that the preferred stock might be retired in whole or in part by an exchange for 5 per cent. bonds were true, it would be to the advantage of Steel common and be an element of decided strength. 2. I had rather have Steel common than Third Avenue Railroad stock. I cannot see how the Third Avenue can meet its fixed charges or that its shares have any value. 3. The income values and quotation record of active railroad and industrial stocks are given in the very interesting lists issued by A. O. Brown & Co., 30 Broad Street, New York, well-known members of the Stock Exchange. The Brown lists show the earnings, dividends, highest and lowest quotation of the leading stocks, and also give cotton and grain comparison and outside stock market quotations. These lists are excellent for speculators and investors to study, and are a better guide than most of the so-called "charts." A copy will be sent you by Brown & Co. if you will write and mention "Jasper."

NEW YORK, July 30th, 1908.

JASPER.

FINANCIAL

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Making Money in Mining.

OWNERS of copper securities will find considerable encouragement in the words of H. H. Rogers that "the worst is over." Mr. Rogers is the leading spirit in the Amalgamated Copper Company, and one of the best informed men on the copper situation in this country. While admitting that copper has not responded to conditions to the same extent as steel and some of the other specialties, he is very optimistic about the situation and believes that the improvement hoped for will come in due time, as "the reports coming in from copper centres are assuming a more favorable turn."

In this connection it should be noticed that Mr. Rogers made his remarks immediately after the meeting of the directors of the Amalgamated Company at which the regular quarterly dividend of fifty cents a share was declared. On the day before the Amalgamated directors met, a dividend of two dollars a share and one dollar extra was declared by the Boston and Montana Company. The fact that other copper companies are not passing their dividends, and that many of the idle mines are soon to start, is a pretty good indication that a "good time is coming" for copper, both for the metal and for the securities.

C. New York: I can get no quotation and believe the stock has very little value.

E. Boston, Mass.: The reference was to the *Anaconda* Sonora. I do not know whether the party you mention is in the company to which you allude, though he may be.

L. Cleveland, O.: They were from the advertising dept., and I believe were so indicated. I agree with you that the character of such articles should be made known. It is not a matter in my department.

M. Oswego, N. Y.: 1. Every one of the mines on your list is a speculative proposition. 2. None is in the investment class. 3. If you buy you simply risk your money, and the chances are not altogether in your favor.

B. Toledo, O.: I do not believe it is a good time to sell your Superior and Pittsburgh or any other copper stock in a promising camp. The copper market is now at the lowest ebb, and you will probably do better when business prospects improve.

E. R. Brooklyn, N. Y.: I do not advise the purchase. The capital is very large, and the amount of development work does not justify the price at which the stock is offered. Better put your money in a proposition that has a chance of nearer dividends.

N. Jacksonville, Fla.: 1. It was reported recently that a new vein had been struck on the Nipissing. Nothing official has been given out. 2. I believe that the dividend-paying copper stocks of the best kind are now selling on an attractive basis.

G. Portland, Me.: 1. J. J. Bamberger & Co., mining promoters, have gone out of business. 2. The suit was brought by the Consolidated Gold Mining Company against the Kimberly Montana Company. It was alleged that the business of the Kimberly Company was so conducted as to make it insolvent for the purpose of securing a fraudulent foreclosure.

D. Detroit, Mich.: 1. I would not sacrifice my Dominion Copper at this time. 2. An attempt is being made to reorganize the Bingham Con. Mining and Smelting Company, of Arizona. 3. The Greene Con. Gold Company has accepted Colonel Greene's proposition to give him a two-years' lease of the plant and divide the proceeds of the dredging between Colonel Greene and the company.

B. St. Paul, Minn.: 1. The auction sale to which you allude occurred in New York. Over 50,000 shares in about two dozen mining companies, including the Royal Age, Rappahannock, Squaw Mountain Tunnel, Pappoose, Copper Signal and Sutro Tunnel, were sold and the entire lot brought about \$50. 2. The indicted parties are the ones that organized the American Mexico Mining and Development Company of South Dakota.

E. Cayuga, N. Y.: 1. You can send me the document signed in blank if you wish to, and I will hold it for further inquiry. 2. I am told that little work is now being done on account of the low price of copper. 3. A gentleman who has just returned from the Mogollon speaks very highly of its prospects, but says it needs a small amount of additional capital for further development so that the mill can be started. The Cooney camp in which the mine is situated is attracting a good deal of attention and promises to be one of the richest in New Mexico.

NEW YORK, July 30th, 1908. ROSCOE,

Sciences, connected with the George Washington University at Washington, D. C., so as to make it a great training school for young men who are looking forward to the foreign service, should meet with hearty approval. The university is fortunate in having behind the movement such an able man as Professor Richard D. Harlan, a son of Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court. He has already spent considerable time abroad, studying the way in which other countries train their young men for foreign service. The ultimate success of the college seems assured. Among those interested in the movement are President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Root. The latter in a letter to Dr. Harlan says:

There are many respects in which Washington furnishes a field for higher education absolutely unequalled by any other place in the United States. This is especially true of political science, jurisprudence, diplomacy, and international law. The operations of a great government here, with which a student can readily keep familiar, afford opportunities for a real understanding in these branches almost equal to those that a hospital furnishes to a medical student, or that travel brings to the aid of the student of geography. The national government is making a strong and systematic effort now to limit appointments in the diplomatic and consular service to men of special fitness for such work. Of course that effort will be greatly promoted by having as many young men as possible educated and trained in the subjects with which such officers have to deal. The larger the class of trained men from whom we can draw for appointments in the foreign service, the more easily we can maintain a high standard in that service.

The plan for the College of the Political Sciences is very similar to that prepared by Ambassador Hill when he was Assistant Secretary of State. Instruction will be given in such subjects as consular duties and functions, diplomatic history of Europe, history and practice of American diplomacy, international law, theory and practice of diplomacy, etc. Special attention will be paid by the college to modern history. Beyond a doubt the establishment of a college of political sciences such as Dr. Harlan proposes will open up a new era in American consular and diplomatic history.

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SOME of the assessment associations are having such a hard time to get business that they are adopting methods similar to those employed by yellow newspapers to increase their circulation. When the attention of Insurance Superintendent Rittenhouse, of Colorado, was called to the deceptions in the contracts of these associations, he promptly issued the following warning, which should not be limited to the State of Colorado:

Certain assessment associations and so-called fraternal societies, issuing accident and health contracts, offer as an extra inducement promises of dividends at the end of five-year periods. Some of these contracts have an imposing array of coupons attached, each bearing in conspicuous figures the sum which is apparently to be paid at the end of the period. The amounts generally run from \$100 to \$500 for each coupon, and the impression is given that this is the amount to be paid, but a careful reading of the fine print immediately preceding the amount discloses the two words, "not exceeding." This is especially designed to deceive; if it were not, the words "not exceeding" would be in as large type as the maximum amount. Some of these contracts are without coupons, having a clause to the effect that "not exceeding" 90 per cent. of the premium paid may be returned at the end of the period, the words "not exceeding" being again in fine print. These contracts would be legally fulfilled if but one dollar on one, and one per cent. on the other, were paid at the end of the period.

These deceptive promises about dividends show to what desperate straits some of the assessment societies are driven in order to eke out an existence.

The old saying, "Honesty is the best policy," is true of insurance policies. It is a significant fact that these dishonest policies are found only among the assessment organizations. One wants absolute safety and security when he pays for life insurance. He can only get this by paying for it, and cheap life insurance is not a bargain at any price.

W., St. Paul: I do not advise its purchase at any price, and would not recommend mixing insurance with speculation.

M., Grand Rapids, Mich.: The district attorney is responsible for the prosecution of the indictments against the Mutual Reserve officials.

R. A. S., Illinois: I would be glad to look up the policy, but of course it is impossible to do this without knowing in what insurance company it was issued.

A. S., Chicago: The company to which you refer was only organized a couple of years ago, is doing little business, and has failed to prove its success. I would not throw good money after bad.

Clarendon: Nothing appears to be known about the company here, excepting that it was organized very recently, and some believe for the purpose of picking up the policies in the scuttled company to which you refer.

H., Topeka, Kan.: It is not one of the largest companies nor one of the oldest, and recently has not been showing a gain in business. It reports a moderate surplus. A stronger and older company would have my preference.

C., McKees Rocks, Pa.: The company appears to have been organized for the purpose of absorbing the policies of the old company, and I do not believe that it has yet demonstrated its standing and strength satisfactorily. If you are insurable elsewhere, it would not be advisable to make the exchange.

R., Scanlan, Ark.: 1. The company is one of the largest or one of the strongest, and its expenses of management are pretty heavy. The rate is fair. I think you could do better in a larger company. Write to Dept. S., Prudential Life, Newark, N. J., stating your age, and ask for sample policies. 2. Any of the great New York and New England companies would be satisfactory.

K., Wheeling, W. Va.: An agent has no right to give any other terms than those which are embraced in the policy. The estimates of an agent are therefore not guaranteed by the company. I regard it as very reprehensible that such misrepresentations as you speak of have been tolerated in the past. The companies are taking more pains to be accurate now than ever before. The Mutual Life is one of the strongest and best of the old-line companies, and has always had a good record.

L., Tulsa, Okla.: 1. At the age of twenty-five years you can get a policy such as you refer to for \$1,000 for less than \$30 a year, or a little over fifty cents a week. 2. A new low-cost policy is now being issued by the Prudential Life, of Newark, N. J. It has merit. If you will write to Dept. S., Prudential Life, Newark, N. J., stating your age and asking for a sample copy, you can inspect it at your leisure. The company will be glad to send you any other kind of policy or several kinds, if you will ask Dept. S. for them.

G., Rochester, N. Y.: 1. The policy to which you refer is called "an endowment annual dividend policy." 2. After you have paid five or more premiums, if you are unable to pay any more the insurance is extended during the remainder of the endowment period, and a cash endowment is also paid if you survive the twenty-year period. This policy gives you annual dividends, which can be taken in cash to help pay the premiums, or can be allowed to accumulate at three per cent. interest, with the privilege of withdrawing them at any anniversary of the policy. You will not get as much for your money as you would from a savings bank, but you must not overlook the fact that you are getting life insurance all the while, which the savings bank does not give you.

Hermit

Have You Seen the
TEDDY BEARS
in This Week's JUDGE?

Business Chances Abroad.

A COMPANY with a capital of \$83,330 has been organized at Peshawar, in the extreme northern part of India, to manufacture sugar and ice. An American consul says that a good opportunity is thereby offered to introduce American sugar-refining and ice-making machinery in that place.

SODA fountains are needed in Wales. American Consul J. H. Johnson, of Swansea, says that in his district, where there are quite half a million people, there are only two small fountains. Yet this district abounds in so many pleasure resorts that Mr. Johnson is sure that it offers exceptional opportunities for American soda fountains.

EXCEPT in the case of personal correspondence, American business firms should address communications to the consulates rather than to individuals. At present a new consul is always in doubt about the mail that comes addressed to his predecessor. If the mail is personal he hates to open it; if it is public in character he incurs an unnecessary expense in forwarding the same unopened. Just a little care in addressing foreign mail would alleviate all trouble and would also insure less delay oftentimes in its proper delivery.

IN NEW YORK CITY there are 425,000 telephones—more than the total number in London and Paris combined. In fact, the telephones in New York City outnumber those found in France, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland. One telephone company in this country has over 4,000,000 telephones—one for every twenty-second person in the United States. It has strung 7,000,000 miles of copper wire, and handles in the course of a year over 6,000,000,000 conversations. It will take a little thought to interpret these figures and to recognize the great debt the business world owes to the inventor of the telephone.

THE total missionary population is estimated at not less than 30,000 persons. As these persons are of English or American birth they require supplies from either England or America, both for themselves and for the schools, hospitals, missions, etc., with which they are affiliated. A co-operative purchasing agency is now being organized that will in the future buy most of the supplies needed by the missionaries. Distributing branches will be scattered throughout the world for which a main office will act as a clearing-house. The American manufacturer who sells to this agency will find that the sale will be of great value in advertising his products.

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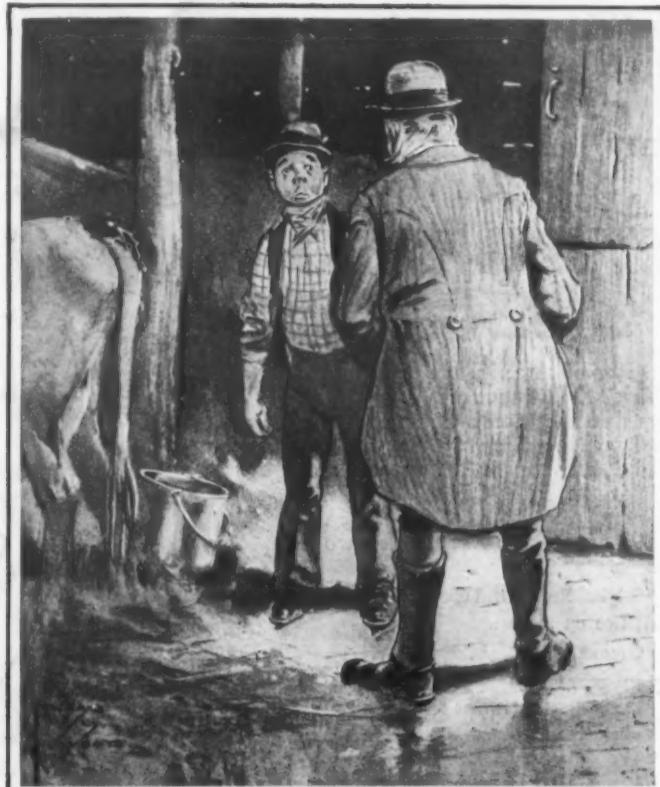
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—Sketch.

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